The Courier-Journal.

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FROM THE WAR.

Bazaine Escapes from Metz and is About to Join McMahon at Rheims.

A Brighter Prospect for the French Army.

The Crown Prince Stops His Advance at St. Dizier

And Sends the Main Body of His Army to Metz.

Complete and Graphic Account of the Battle of Gravelotte.

A Bloody and Desperate Affair.

The First Naval Engagement on the Baltic.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Complete and Detailed Account of the Battle of Gravelotte.

[The following is a continuation of the detailed account of the battle of Gravelotte, as given by the New York Tribune's special, a portion of which was published yesterday.—Ed. Courier-Journal.]

Between four and five o'clock the French concentrated upon the main Prussian line their heaviest fire, massing all available guns and shelling the woods which covered the Prussians unremittingly. Their shot reached the Prussian lines and tore through them, and, though the men were steady, it was a test to which no general cared long to subject his troops. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance and there was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of these woods.

The attack of the Prussians in the center was clearly checked.

About 5 o'clock, however, another brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood, and emerged from its cover. Once out from under trees, they advanced at double quick. I watched their movements, for the French guns had not lost the range of the wood nor of the ground in front. Seen at a distance through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent, bending with the undulation of the fields, but it left a dark track behind it, and the glass resolved the dark track into falling and dying and dead men. As the horrid significance of that path so traced came upon me, I gazed on more intently. Many of those who had fallen, leaped up again and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with his comrades. Of those who went backward instead of forward, there were a few, though many fell as they painfully endeavored to follow the advance. I do not know whether, after the vain effort of that brigade, another movement was attempted to form in the road but half an hour afterward great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing, and moved forward toward the field, where so hard a struggle had been so long protracted. These also were, I think, a portion of General Goeben's troops, who had been directed upon a less dangerous route. The conflict from this point on the Prussian left became so fierce that it was soon lost to us, or almost lost by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away on the wind, and then we could see the French. I tried to get a better view of this part of the field and went forward about half a mile, and from my new standpoint found myself not far from Malmaison. The French line on the hills was still unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle. But it was due perhaps to the fact that the French were more clearly visible on their broad hight and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then, but the Prussian line also was strengthened by degrees. On the northern point infantry and artillery were brought up, and from far in the rear, away, seemingly, in the direction of Vionville, shot and shell began to reach the French ranks. These were the men and guns of Steinmetz who there and then effected his junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles and completed the investment of Metz to the northwest. With reinforcements thus continually arriving on both sides the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt the French understood the new movement of the Prussians, and of gradual development of their line to the north. Steinmetz was able to extend his line further and further till the French were outflanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared, with an attack in the rear of their extreme right wing. So long as smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters, where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward, was great; and to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the progress of the battle the darkness was coming on. I know not how long the French held out nor at what precise moment the Prussian onset became irresistible. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns, lightened with flashes, and brightening as the darkness increased, receded gradually. The very devious pillar of cloud and flame from the north, gradually and steadily approached, and with that advance the French fire grew every moment more slack. It was not far from nine o'clock when the ground was yielded finally on the north, and the last shots fired on that terrible evening were heard in that direction.

But to go back now to movements of the King and those with him at headquarters. The King's face, as he stood gazing upon the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and dismal scene near his feet, where they were just beginning, what must yet be a long task, to bury the French who fell in Tuesday's battle. On them he gazed silently and thought sadly. Bismarck could not conceal his excitement and anxiety, and if it had not been for the King, the Count would clearly have gone forward where the fighting was. His towering form was always a little in advance of the rest.

When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte the horses of the headquarters party were hastily called, and the entire party mounting, with the King at the head, dashed down to a point not very far from the village; then shouts and cheers arose and followed them wherever they passed. A little after 4 o'clock a strange episode occurred from the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be. A magnificent regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at a point where the conflict road joins that to Metz. Then they dashed up the road towards Metz. The road between Gravelotte and St. Hubert's is cut through a hill, and on each side of it rise cliffs from forty to sixty feet high, except at points where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at the time the culminating point to which that road ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered at that only half of that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of that regiment which seemed to meet its fate under the eyes of the King. The situation hardly admitted asking many questions, but their plunge into that deep cut on the hillside where next day I saw so many of them lying was of that brave, unhesitating and unfaltering kind so characteristic of the German soldiers, among whom stragglers and deserters seem absolutely unknown.

I must record also what seemed an inexplicable thing. The army of Prince Frederick Charles was fighting hard and suffering, it was only too plain, heavily. From this army division after division had been taken and vainly sent against the French center. A portion of the Prince's reserves had been diminished to an important extent in the engagement of the 16th. Moreover, a considerable part of his army required rest and two divisions, one certainly, were in need of reorganization before they could again become efficient in the field. Yet at one time, it occurs, every division and brigade and regiment was likely to be called into action. The losses in the center and the attempt of the great forces for a fresh attack on the French right flank left the Verdun road itself at a time almost uncovered. At a moment, that for these reasons seemed critical, there appeared on the field, occupying the ground before held by a portion of the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, a large body of troops. They moved into position under the eyes of the King, but neither the King nor any of the staff could account for their appearance. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and their advance did not cease till dark; but the mystery that hung over them was not dispelled. Whose was this new army? Whence did it come? The staff insisted that at the point whence it moved there were, or at any rate ought to be, no troops of the armies of either Steinmetz or Frederick Charles. The rumor began and spread among a group of men who surrounded the King that this mysterious force was part of the army of the Crown Prince, and that new junctions had been effected. I know of no reason to suppose this true. Doubtless the staff soon cleared up the matter to their own satisfaction. That there ever could have been any doubt about the identity of so great a body of men arriving on so great a battle-field illustrates the difficulty with which even the most eminent officers follow the movement of forces over broken or wooded ground. I no longer wondered that to me the same task was almost an impossibility. In any event it cannot be doubted that the presence of that large body of men made itself felt upon the fortunes of the field. They were visible to the French as well as to us. Here was another example of moral effect that may be as so often is extended in battle by masses of men whose presence are known to the enemy but who may not fire a shot. From their line of march it is clear the divisions were finally posted a little in the rear and on the left of the Prussian's center at the time when the attacks so long directed against the key of the French lines had ceased, in fact, had failed for a time. It was possible the French, having suffered far less in holding ground than the Prussians had in attacking, might have advanced and in their turn undertaken a vigorous offensive movement. If they had any such purpose it was not unlikely they abandoned it on the sight of the Prussian reinforcements instead of advancing. The French now contented themselves with the mere occupation of the ground to which, earlier in the day, they had been driven back. At no time did they seriously strive to regain the western-most line of hills which had been theirs in the morning. At no time did they recover or seek to recover by any vigorous forward movement the junction of the road at Gravelotte.

From seven to eight the weight of the battle tended more to the north of the road. There was still the meaning of which the French failed apparently to interpret. By some they may have believed themselves partly victorious. They were still, perhaps in a condition to renew on the morrow the struggle that had gone on all day for that fated road from Metz to Verdun. If they had not gained the road or the battle, they had not clearly lost the latter. Two hours later they had lost both.

A little before eight a large white house on the heights beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church. Its spire grew into flames, and a vast black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strangely with the white smoke of battle. As evening fell the movements of the troops could be followed by lines of fire that were now flickering along the front of a regiment as it went into action. No General likes fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance takes the place of skill.

A flanking movement of the French had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution and brought about what seemed a renewal of the battle after day was done. To leave the French in their positions during the night would have been to imperil the plan on which the Prussian commander had resolved. And from 8 or 8¼ o'clock to the time when the decisive blow was struck, when the battle of Gravellotte had actually ended, we knew the Prussians held the strong heights beyond Bois de Voux, which commands the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz. We knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief or for his own escape. We knew a victory greater than Sunday's and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday had been won. We believed that the French army, which had fought as valiantly and vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Goerse to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle field. It was a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning buildings at either end. The day had been beautiful so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death, such as no one could ever wish to see again.

The following further particulars are telegraphed by a special correspondent of the Tribune respecting the battle of the 18th:

"A reconnaissance made the day previous, the 17th, showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun. The column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans and the last part driven back between Gravelotte and Metz. It was resolved to attack them, as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off. The Germans were posted in both eastern and western directions from Gravelotte, commanding the road from Briey to Metz. The 7th Prussian corps formed the right of the line; next came the 8th, posted in the road to Gravelotte; then the 9th and 12th; the corps guards were on the extreme left; the 3d, 1st and 10th army corps were held in reserve. The fire was kept up along the whole line from 11 o'clock. The Prussian artillery seemed overpowering, and the French batteries were gradually driven back on a second line. I pushed over to the left of the French line, thinking that their position was abandoned, but to my surprise found the enemy still there and myself a prisoner. Of what happened afterwards I can give but little account. The cannonade was renewed on both sides, lasting till nearly 10 o'clock, when the French appeared to be retiring, and the Prussian guns alone maintained their fire.

"I was treated kindly by my captors, who went off through the woods and lost their way in the darkness. While they slept I escaped, and reached St. Marne, which was in possession of the Germans. In this village many of the houses are battered down. Every available spot is crowded with wounded men. Even the streets are covered with straw, and French and German wounded are lying there in masses together for the night. Beyond Rezonville the country is stripped bare. No conveyance or food is to be had. Metz is completely surrounded by Prussian forces, the army corps having moved round from the east to the north. The Saxon Corps of Pioneers has been sent to the front. Four Prussian corps will be left about Metz to carry on the seige. The remainder of the army is to advance toward Verdun. The King's headquarters will be moved in a day or two to the southwest."

A correspondent describes the scene of the battle of the 20th as one seldom equaled. Thirty miles of ground were covered with dead and wounded of both sides. The cannonade from the German side and the rattle of the needle guns were terrific. The defeat of the French was total. Their long columns could be seen pouring toward the North, in the effort to evade pursuit, by way of Briey. The loss on both sides is immense. Many French prisoners were taken. The King himself is personally attentive to the French wounded. A French peasant was taken while killing a wounded German, and was hanged.

At Gorsee, out of one thousand inhabitants of the neighborhood, scarcely any remained.

The battle on the 14th (Sunday) is described as bloodier than that of Sadowa. In the morning a party of Germans had pushed forward upon the position of the French, who retired as they advanced. The French subsequently received strong reinforcements, and intrenched themselves behind the earthworks extending around the city at a distance of two or three miles in a circle, including the villages of Barney, Colobey, Montoy, Noisville and Nouilly. On the side of the Germans there were encamped in the immediate neighborhood the 7th and 8th army corps, which, with the 9th army corps, which was further to the rear on the highway from St. Avold to Metz, formed the first army, under Gen. Von Steinmetz, which is the extreme right of the German combined armies. The number of German troops actually in the battle was 45,000. The French had a great deal of artillery and cavalry. The Germans had but little cavalry or artillery. The Germans carried all the breastworks against the murderous fire of the French, who were always compelled to retire before them. But the murderous fire of the chassepot told very severely on the Germans, who in the engagement lost many more than the French. It was the superior courage of Germany which compelled the enemy to retire. They did this slowly, contending for every inch of ground, until they were driven almost against the walls of Metz. Every account agreed that the battle was more sanguinary than any during the campaign of 1866. No unwounded prisoners were taken on either side.

Intelligence from Paris.

LONDON, August 24, Noon.—The following dispatch from Paris contains the very latest intelligence from the seat of war: Metz is entirely isolated. The Prussians are strong in the west in that vicinity. General Failly, who is in command at Chalons, is still there, but by a new disposition is superceded. Gen. McMahon is strongly posted in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menehauld, Verdun and Rheims. McMahon has 175,000 men under his command, well supplied with food, ammunition and artillery. Sharp-shooters are hastening to Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Private advices from Paris received by mail contain the following intelligence, dated Monday, August 23d: A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Prussia is near St. Dezier, and going toward Paris with 150,000 men. It is uncertain whether they will be able to avoid a fight before going further. The Prussian officers do not believe Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow an approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when a peace may be early guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

The Emperor is at Montevedio incognito.

A committee of defense has been organized.

The Tendency of France—Prussia Pays Off Bavaria—The French Blockading Squadron—What the News of a French Victory Would Do.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times recognizes the fact that the determination of the French Corps Legislatif in favor of self-government will be irresistible hereafter, should the Emperor fail.

Prussia has sent Bavaria 10,000,000 in gold as a subsidy.

Napoleon's mission to Italy is ridiculed as untimely and profitless.

The French blockading squadron at the mouth of the Elbe has refrained from acting on the offensive. Cuxhaven is ceasing to be an agreeable watering place. It is a strong place naturally, and has, besides, been greatly fortified.

The news of a French victory at present would cause a panic in the stock market here. There is a rumor that Von Arnim, North German Minister at Rome, is trying to provoke a revolutionary attack in Rome, in order to prevent Italy from taking action in favor of France. It is said the Pope has declined to see Von Arnim, who was formerly in favor at the Vatican. The Monde, Catholic organ, charges the Germans with having instigated the recent massacre of French and Russian subjects in China.

Ollivier's Whereabouts—Madame Canrobert not in England—McMahon's Movements.

LONDON, August 24.—At the latest advices M. Ollivier was in Switzerland, denouncing the majority of the French Chambers for betraying him.

The Times to-day says, in correcting itself, Madame Canrobert and family are not in England.

Obscurity still surrounds McMahon's movements, and the reports are contradictory.

Trochu and the Orleans Princes.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special correspondent of the Tribune at Brussels writes, on Saturday, the 20th: I learn from a trustworthy source that Trochu intends, within a few days, to invite the Orleans princes to the throne in defense of their country.

Troops have been sent to the Belgium province of Luxembourg to disarm the fugitive soldiers arriving in Belgian territory and send them into the interior.

Electric Lights.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A proposition, made by the Paris Figaro for placing electric lights on the Paris fortifications, seems to meet with favor. The military authorities think the idea a good one, as the dazzle of the lights will perplex the besiegers and aid the besieged.

The Orleans Party.

The Orleans party are very hopeful. The Princes here watch events closely, and an agent of great skill and experience, who is in Paris, advises them of every event affecting their interests there.

The Prussian Wounded.

The question of the transportation home of the Prussian dead and wounded through the neutral States of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg has assumed some importance. It was stated at first that the neutral great Powers had asked privileges of the governments of Holland and Belgium, but it seems now that the request originated with Prussia herself. Holland has refused, and Belgium replied that such consent would undoubtedly be construed by France as equivalent to an act of hostility.

Prussian Governor of Alsace.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Count Renard, a noted writer on political economy and finances, has been appointed Prussian Governor of Alsace.

French Reticence.

LONDON, August 24.—A Paris dispatch says the Minister of the Navy at the session of the Corps Legislatif was as reticent as the rest of the government officials. He intimated, however, that good news might shortly be expected from the fleet.

A special Paris dispatch says at the Foreign Office everything remains quiet.

The Probabilities of Peace.

There have been several informal conferences among the different diplomatic agents, but there was no mention of any peace overtures such as the English papers report. All known here is that Bismarck has indirectly sent information to La Tour d'Auvergne that Prussia would only conclude peace upon a basis which will make it impossible for France to think of future ravages.

Bazaine's Situation.

It is reported to-day that Bazaine is still at Metz and Metz is isolated; that McMahon is still at Chalons and has not gone to re-enforce Bazaine. The French themselves assert that the Prussians are in strong force on the west side of Metz. The situation has not materially changed since last Saturday, except that the Crown Prince has halted at St. Dizier for the purpose of re-enforcing the Prussian center and right.

A Paris telegram declares that Metz is certainly isolated; that the Prussians have cut off communications between Thionville, Montmedy and Metz; that McMahon and Bazaine are in daily communication, and that no mediation is likely to succeed unless Napoleon takes the initiative.

Another Paris special says La Patrie reiterates my special of yesterday, that McMahon's forces are with or near Bazaine, in the Ardennes mountains, but another authority says it is only the army of Chalons, the regularly located army there, that has joined Bazaine, and that the latter still keeps all his line intact.

The Prussian Queen Congratulated.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The leading citizens of Berlin held an audience with the Queen to-day and congratulated her on the recent victories. The Queen earnestly expressed herself as desiring peace, but added that private letters had been received which stated that the army demanded substantial guarantees for the future peace of the country before the war could be brought to a close.

Ominous Preparations.

A board of engineers has been appointed to repair the Martello towers on the British coast.

Letters from Paris represent that bureaucracy and red tape interfere sadly with every arm of the French services.

The losses among the Saxon troops in the battle of the 18th were 74 killed and nearly 2,000 wounded, of whom about 175 have since died.

The Violations of Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Charterol, a Belgian journal, explains how the Prussians near the frontier fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a Prussian detachment were, undoubtedly unawares, on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving warning.

A Prussian Minister's Son Killed.

Count Von Itzenplitz, Prussian Minister of Commerce, lost a son at Gravelotte.

A New German Movement.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 24—A special dispatch from Berlin says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the liberal party an influential voice in the settlement terms of peace and to convene the German Parliament to give expression of German people, to whose energy everything is due.

A Probability that Bazaine has Escaped from Metz, and will Soon Join McMahon.

[Cable Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 24.—Our special correspondence from Rheims, Monday, says the Chalons camp is completely deserted; that not a straggler is to be seen. We found them again on the road to Rheims, which was crowded with troops. As we approached the city we saw the French army encamped parallel to the road from St. Merhoult, and separated from it by the Noir Veal. They are camped on the right bank of the Veale, looking down stream. I will not pretend to say what this movement meant, but it looks as if part at least of Bazaine's forces had escaped from Metz, and are expected to join the Chalons army at or near Rheims.

There is a rumor that Bazaine is passing through Grand Pre and Vouziers. What makes it look probable is that a strong force of light cavalry are here and two brigades of chasseurs and hussars. They are probably the advance guard.

Since I began this letter news has been received at Prefecture that Bazaine with part of his army is fast retreating by way of Vouziers very hard pressed by the Prussians. He was obliged to obtain his retreat on Verdun, the route to which was completely in possession of the Prussians and that is why all the prisoners and munitions were sent back from Verdun to Rheims. If any force has succeeded in reaching Vouziers, or is on the road thither, it must have escaped from Metz on the northwest, or it is perhaps that column which we believed had got past Gravelotte before the Prussians seized that road on the 18th. But no word has come direct from Bazaine for two days, and my belief is that he is cut off.

At any rate his nearest line of retreat was closed, and if he has been driven off into Ardennes there is no telling when the expected junction of his forces with those of McMahon can be accomplished, and if they join who is to command? for one will not serve under the other.

Discontent is spreading fast among the troops and among the officers, who are discouraged by the failure of Bazaine, thus far, to unite with McMahon. His letter, although written two days ago, and arriving at this post, supplies later news of the position of the French forces than have been allowed to come by telegraph, &c., leads an air of probability to the extraordinary story that Bazaine had made an escape with a part of his forces from Metz, cutting through the extended lines of the Prussians.

Two French telegrams, both dated yesterday, a. m. and p. m., received in London simultaneously this morning, place McMahon first at Chalons and then at Rheims. The latter is true, as the above letter shows.

I have the highest authority for contradicting the statement of the French that the Prussians had sought permission from the French to transport their wounded through Luxembourg. The French insist on this as an implied admission of defeat.

What happened was this: The Prussian Government applied to know whether they would consider the transportation of wounded men through Luxembourg a violation of its neutrality. The English Government asked the French authorities whether they objected. The French replied, "Yes, because it opens the Prussians' railways to unrestricted transportation of troops and supplies. Prussia rejoins: "Three-fifths of the wounded we want to send are French. If you object we must attend to our own first, nor are military trains capable of being employed for the wounded. Gladstone favors the Prussian view but Hammond, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, opposes it on technical grounds, and, if the French insist on their view, nothing will be done, and the French wounded will have their own government to thank for needlessly prolonging their sufferings.

The Peace Rumors Denied.

The reported meeting of foreign ambassadors in Paris to consider possible terms of peace is wholly discredited. The Prussians would consider such a meeting held in the enemy's capital a gross discourtesy. Such an initiative would be regarded as serious if taken in London or St. Petersburg, but in Paris almost as a violation of neutrality, and Prussians neither believe the statement nor would listen for a moment to such a proposal so originating.

A French Advantage Reported.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—We have a story of a conflict near Noveant, nine miles from Metz, Monday, with advantage to the French, but I cannot vouch for it.

The military opinion here is that McMahon and the Crown Prince are moving on parallel roads and maneuvering for position and that Bazaine is in communication with McMahon.

The French captured a Prussian cannon at Longueville and Mars la Tour. The Prussians have taken no French guns since Woerth.

Belgium.

Telegrams are constantly being sent between the Foreign Office and Brussells. The Belgian commanders on the frontier are much exasperated by constant attempts of Prussians to transgress the line on one and another pretext. Belgium will be supported in defending her neutrality with the whole power of England.

The Prussian Strength Overestimated.

It is beginning to be suspected that the strength of the German army has been overestimated. We hear that there are 80,000 Bavarians in the Crown Prince's army, when the whole active force is less than 50,000 strong.

Paris Indignant.

The population of Paris manifested much indignation to-day with the left of the Legislatif. Keratry was hissed while walking near Durando on the Boulevard.

Vacillating England.

There is a new current of feeling in England. The belief that France intends to be a Republic and that Bismarck wishes to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany makes a large class of Englishmen favor France.

Reports.

The Germans are said to be besieging Strasburg with vigor, but French reports make little of that operation.

I heard to-day that the frigate captured by the French was the Hertha, but that she was captured off Point DeGalle, Ceylon. The news came via Alexandria.

A Prussian Advantage at Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A German dispatch reports that the Baden infantry, sheltered by a heavy fire of artillery from Kehl, succeeded last night in obtaining a footing within easy range of Strasbourg and captured a railway station without loss.

FROM FRANCE.

The Courier Des Etats Unis' Special From Paris.

PARIS, August 23.—The sprightly element of the Parisian people accommodates itself with difficulty to the reign of silence which the Ministry imposes. So many blunders were committed in opening the war it is feared this change in the policy of Palikao only conceals some new mistake. I saw to-day a part of a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, which the Minister of War communicated to the Corps Legislatif. It was couched in general terms, but it could never have come from a conquered man, or one doubtful of success. Bazaine wished to leave Metz, but he was not able. The enemy on the other hand wished to seize and cut his communications with Paris, but both efforts were foiled. It was a draw game. This is, in two words, the situation and explanation of the recent engagements. We have sustained severe and heavy losses, it is said, but those of the enemy have been enormous and out of all proportion to the merely negative advantage which he has gained. We are sending forward re-enforcements constantly, but it is done without weakening the defenses of the capital. Every day fifteen hundred to ten thousand conscripts are sent forward to Champagne. This morning two battalions of Gardes Mobile from Brittany and Normandy left by railroad for Ardennes. I must admit that they are very poorly armed. Their guns were the old muzzle loaders, and they were without uniforms, but they were brave and stalwart fellows. Here there is no abatement of patriotism, while the work on the fortifications goes on. The National Guard, and even the young men from schools and lyceums, drill in the manual of arms. Every day fifteen thousand men are drilled in field evolutions in camp De Mars.

At the Corps Legislatif there is nothing of great importance. The action of the newly-created Committee of Defense is, however, reviewed and considerably criticised. I saw the Minister of Marine, as he came from to-day's sessions, silent, like the others; nevertheless, he gave those around him to understand that he expected very soon good news from the fleet. It is time.

Prussian spies swarm upon us, especially in the semi-official world. It follows that redoubled caution must be exercised upon all dispatches sent hence by way of England, Belgium and Switzerland. M. Cheorean's own signature is necessary in order to send a [illegible] dispatch to the United States.

It is difficult to obtain accurate news of what has taken place at Chalons, or in its neighborhood, at the War Department. They peremptorily refuse to say anything on the subject, but some of the papers, the Patrie and Presse among others, announce that the corps of McMahon and Failly have succeeded in reaching the Ardennes, and that a flank march from that place will effect a junction with Bazaine. It is believed that some of the troops lately encamped at Chalons have gone thither, but I can affirm nothing certain, I am assured that the Prussian Prince Royal has given over his direct march on Paris, and that he waits for the Prussian army before Metz to deliver a great battle. Other dispatches say he is at Bar le Duc. Everything from that direction is confused, and I believe that these reports are put in circulation by the enemy to make the Parisians believe that all immediate danger has been dispelled, and to calm their patriotic ardor to place the capitol in a state of defense.

The Emperor is at Rheims. He waits the opportunity to victoriously break the silence. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs everything is quiet. There are certain mysterious rumors among the diplomatic corps, but there has been no proposition for the preliminaries of a peace, which I have received in some of the English papers. I know that Bismarck has indirectly informed De la Tour D'Auvergne that Prussia will not treat for peace until she can do it on conditions which will make it impossible for France to take revenge thereafter. It is not then our abasement, but our destruction which the Prussian Minister seeks. Force will answer him.

Prussia at the Court of Vienna—News from Bazaine—The Prussian Losses—Various Rumors.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Patrie, a semi-official organ, says: There exists at Vienna a Prussian party, encouraged and paid by Count Von Bismarck. Said parties, who play the odious role of 1866, have control of some of the Vienna journals, and since the recent successes of the Prussians have endeavored to persuade Austria to act favorably, making a handle of the well-known sympathy of Hungary for France. The Austrian Government, however, has resisted these overtures thus far, and will no doubt maintain a friendly neutrality. The Patrie denies the story that by Austria withdrawing her corps of observation Prussia has been enabled to use troops that she could not otherwise have moved.

Upward of one thousand millions have been subscribed for the National loan of 750,000,000 francs. Funds have gone up.

A dispatch from Mezierres, dated the 22d, afternoon, contains the following: The resistance of Marshal Bazaine, even with the small force under his command, prevented the advance of the Prussians until the organization and preparation of McMahon's large army was entirely completed. McMahon and Bazaine are now ready to assume the offensive, and a movement is expected immediately. They will attack the Prussians together.

The Liberte says the army of the Prince Royal, which reached St. Dizier some days ago, has not passed that place, but to the contrary has fallen back. The same journal adds that it is known from a reliable source that the loss of the three Prussian armies has been as follows: Killed, 35,000; wounded, 85,000.

The Figaro urges the placing of electric lights on the Paris fortifications.

The morning journals here publish dispatches announcing that the Prussians fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

La Presse says the Embassadors from Russia, Italy and Austria, in reply to the offers to negotiate for a peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as a single Prussian treads French soil.

The French Defense.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Patrie says that should the Prussians defeat the great army now confronting them near Chalons, they will have to vanquish another before reaching Paris. Besides, they will find Paris itself simply prepared to resist any attack. It is noticeable that people here are growing more and more confident as they learn how great the measures of defense are throughout the country. The false dispatches published in the London Times creates intense indignation here among all classes. One great effect of these dispatches is to increase the determination of the French troops to fight.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The session of the Corps Legislatif held last evening was unusually turbulent. In reply to a question, Minister Duvernois gave assurance that there was an ample store of provisions in Paris.

Several other interpellations were made by various members. Notwithstanding answers were returned which could not be otherwise than satisfactory there was much excitement manifested.

Jules Simon proposed to send out of the city immediately all those who could not bear arms for France. This proposition was greeted with great applause.

Glais Bizoine suggested the sending away of all the wounded.

Jules Simon energetically protested against this.

Deputy Tochard created a tumult by saying there was a scarcity of arms for troops in certain quarters. The majority protested.

Minister Becaine said that arms would be duly distributed. He called the attention of the deputies to the fact that questions concerning armament should not be discussed too much.

Deputy Gambetta, who was much excited, accused the majority of having brought on the war. His remarks were so harsh that the majority refused to listen to him. His voice was drowned by the uproar, and the session ended tumultuously.

Gambetta is generally blamed for his lack of discretion.

A convoy escorting a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Soissons. Another is expected there to-day.

The Paris journals are opposed to the project of allowing Prussia to forward her dead and wounded through Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium. They take grounds that the Prussians once using neutral territory for humane purposes would soon learn to bring forward through the same avenue provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements.

Three persons accused of complicity in the recent disorder at Villette were tried before a council of war to day, found guilty and sentenced to death.

The arrest of Prussian spies continues.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Telegraphic communication with all points in the departments of Auberne and Cote Dor is cut off.

Favorable Advices.

The Minister of the Interior authorizes the statement that additional advices of a favorable character have been received from the armies in the field, but the information is purposely withheld as some of the journals indiscreetly give details which should be kept back.

Reply to Newspaper Attacks.

The Constitutionnel, in answering the assertions of the London Times that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrives at its conclusions without waiting for complete or authentic reports of the recent events, and dares it to decide who is now in the best military position, Bazaine or King William. It adds that the hostility of the Times is accounted for by the fact that a son of one of its proprietors married a daughter of the Prussian Ambassador at London, and some persons say that in addition to this the journal has been subsidized by Bismarck.

The Paris Fortifications.

The Constitutionnel semi-officially says: Without entering into details, we may affirm that the work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and the elan of the populace is immense; Prussian papers represent Paris not the Paris of 1792 or 1815. They will discover their mistake. The capital proves now as ever—she is the heart of France. She is ready to receive the enemy. The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced.

Attempted Assassination.

It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking a general officer for Marshal McMahon, fired twice at him. He missed his aim, but hit and dangerously wounded a soldier standing by the side of the officer. The spy was instantly secured.

The National Loan.

The Journal Official says the amount of national loan taken yesterday so far as heard from, was six hundred and twenty million francs, and when the lists closed last night at least five thousand persons were waiting to subscribe, who were sent away. Returns from Marseilles, Bordeaux, and several other large cities have been received. Lists were re-opened this a. m., and large crowds are pressing to subscribe. The loan is quoted in open market at sixty francs eighty centimes, same figures as rentes.

The "Left" Condemned.

The press of the city generally condemned the act of deputies of the left in yesterday's session of the Corps Legislatif, and Gambetta's attack is denounced as ill-timed.

Prussian Violations of Neutral Territory.

PARIS, Aug. 24—A dispatch from Onton, a frontier town of Belgium, ten miles from Luxemburg, says that the violations of Belgian territory by the Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported that the Prussians attacked the Belgian soldiers and entered Belgium and Luxembourg with provisions for their army, and transport their wounded through sections of the neutral territory. These acts lead to a fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral power may be compromised.

Another Engagement Reported.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Constitutionel, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported there was another engagement on Sunday, the 23d, which resulted favorably to the French. It gives no further particulars.

The Moral Tone of Paris.

A battalion of sharp-shooters, passing through Paris last night, created great enthusiasm among the spectators. The moral tone of the city has vastly improved. There is less singing and shouting and more volunteering. All citizens are providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field receive ovations, and are treated with every attention.

Suspected Spies.

It is rumored that a well-known lady of high social position has been arrested on the charge of conveying information to the enemy and imprisoned in Vincennes.

An English surgeon was taken to the guard-house yesterday on suspicion of being a spy, but, on examination, it turned out that he was attached to the field hospital service, and was released.

A large number of farmers are bringing their grain to the Government storehouses.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs holds an interview daily with the ambassadors of Austria and Italy. So frequent are these conferences they become a subject of remark.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Liberte says that Senators Mellicent and Betree were appointed on the Committee of Defense.

The journals still continue to blame Prince Napoleon for his absence at such a critical time. The Liberte advises the chambers to inquire into the matter.

The National Guards have held several meetings lately at which it was resolved that no proposition looking to peace should be entertained so long as there was a Prussian army on French territory.

No Engagement Since the 19th.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Journal La Public says there has been no serious engagement since the 19th.

Bazaine.

At the Council of Ministers yesterday Count Palikao gave reassuring details as to the position of Bazaine, which, he said, was excellent. The Marshal informed Palikao that he should give his troops two days of needed rest, but that at the same time it was known to him that the Prussians were encumbered with their sick and wounded and would be unable to take any advantage of his delay.

McMahon.

McMahon is marching, adds Le Public, but we must say no more of him.

FROM PRUSSIA.

The First Naval Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special correspondent sends from Hamburg an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the Bay of Rugen to reconnoiter the position and strength of the French ships-of-war, whose arrival in the vicinity had been reported, though nobody had yet seen them. After proceeding out to sea until within sight of the Danish island of Moon the Grille at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of seven iron-clad frigates, a couple of smaller vessels, and approached boldly until within 3,000 paces. The French then opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then lying to, to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve pounders in answer to guns of the whole fleet she lured them to follow her as far as the post-house at Withom, where the three gunboats Drache, Blitz and Salamander were lying, which, on hearing the report of cannonading at sea, immediately weighed anchor to stand by their consort.

The Commodore of the little squadron, Capt. Count Von Walderse, made signals to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at their own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out, ready for action with a superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats, finding their guns harmless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries.

It is thought the French pointed their guns in a good direction. They either fired too high or too low, but it was difficult in the fresh breeze to take steady aim at the little gunboats lying low in the water, and painted gray, so to be almost invisible. Several shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and a shell from the Salamander was seen to explode on the deck of one of the ships and must have done some damage to the men at the guns. The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever, though it might have been very different had any of the heavy 28 centimetre shells, fired from the French ships, taken effect and exploded on the decks of the gunboats.

The latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coal at Stralsund, returned to their stations in the outer harbor, where they are on outpost duty.

FROM BELGIUM.

Bazaine in a Prussian Net.

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—I did not s[illegible] reaching Bazaine. The Prussians [illegible] where and guarding every point, [illegible] Grand Vange and Bichemond the railroad is cut, and the way from Montmedy to Thionville is equally out of order. Bazaine is not at Verdun. He is shut up in a Prussian net between Metz and Grand Vange, the river Orne and the road from Metz to Estain.

McMahon's Movements.

McMahon left Chalons after burning the camp for Rheims. There he left the Emperor and part of the troops and went in a northeast direction, but I cannot ascertain if it is a movement or reconnoissance. As far as I can see the spirit of the troops is excellent, but I never before saw so much incompetency and disorder in manœuvering.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Capitulation of Phalsburg not Confirmed—The Bombardment of Kehl—The Baltic Squadron.

STUTTGARDT, Aug. 24.—The capitulation of Pfalsburg, which was reported yesterday, has not yet been officially confirmed.

CARLSRUHE, August 24—There is much indignation expressed at the action of the French garrison of Strasbourg in firing upon Kehl, a defenceless town. The commander at Kehl has solemnly protested against it.

SWINEMUND, August 24.—It is said, the French squadron in the Baltic has in its service an experienced English captain, and a Danish skipper. The French have also secured pilots by the promise of splendid rewards.

Russia on Dismemberment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The St. Petersburg Journal denies that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France. She is, however, certainly unfavorable to that measure, but regards the agitation of that question premature.

Russia Likely to be Involved in the War.

[Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 24—I saw a letter to-day from a person high in office at St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian Government is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Poland. There is great agitation in favor of France, and numbers of Poles are leaving to offer their services in the French army. On the other hand, a movement is on foot in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire, in favor of annexation to the German Confederation, and is gaining ground. The Russian Government is on the horns of a dilemma, and it is believed that, in self-defense, Russia will be compelled to take part in the war.

A Riot in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 24—A serious riot occurred last evening in Fall River, where the spinners are on a strike. A crowd of about a thousand assembled near the Durfee mill to assault the workmen as they came out, as was done the previous evening. The police could not disperse the mob. One or two officers were knocked senseless with stones. The fire department was called out and played water upon the crowd.

A Disastrous Thunderstorm.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Aug. 24.—A very heavy thunder and rain storm occurred last night which caused the river Thames to overflow and do considerable damage. Near Beacherville a culvert was broken, and part of the Great Western railway track was carried away. The cars of the steamboat express train, west, were thrown off the track and considerable damage done to the cars, but no lives were lost and few passengers injured.

French Sympathy in Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—The sympathisers with the French held a large meeting at the City Hall this evening and $1,100 was added to the fund. Fenian and French flags were displayed in the hall and from the band wagon that marched through the streets in the afternoon.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—The Democrats of the Eleventh District to-day nominated for Congress, Ralph Leete.

The Republicans of the Seventh Kentucky District yesterday nominated for Congress, at Nicholasville, Wm. Brown of Jessamine county, by acclamation.

The Forest Citys and Neutrals—An Exciting Game.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A splendid game of ball was played to-day between the Forest City and Neutral clubs it being a home and home game. Much excitement was created. The Mutuals were the winners by 16 to 15.

A Texan's Dream.

[From the Shreveport Bulletin.]

"I dreamed," said he, "that the day of judgment had come, and contrary to all the teachings of my youth at angels told that mankind were not to be judged individually, but by governments, by nationalities, and by States. The first government called to judgment was that of England; and as soon as the name of England sounded the Immortal Burke arose from his grave, and declared that he had lived and died in England, that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and their country; and on his recommendation England passed into the celestial city.

The next Government called to account was the United States of America, and when the name of America sounded Mount Vernon trembled as the immortal Washington arose from his grave and prayed that his Government should not be tried as England had been, as a consolidated despotism, but as free, sovereign and independent States.

The first State called to account was old Virginia, and as soon as the name of Virginia sounded the immortal Henry arose to his feet, and declared he had lived and died in Virginia; that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country, and on his recommendation Virginia passed through the gates into the city.

The next State called to judgment was South Carolina, and as soon as the name of South Carolina sounded, John C. Calhoun arose from his grave and declared that with all her faults he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country; and on his recommendation South Carolina passed into the celestial city.

The third State called to account was the State of Louisiana; and as soon as the name of Louisiana sounded, Henry Watkins Allen, bursting asunder his beautiful flower-decked tomb, arose and proclaimed that he had lived and governed in Louisiana, but died in exile, that he knew her people to be loyal to God and the Southern Confederacy; and on his recommendation Louisiana passed into the celestial city, amid the rejoicing songs of the heavenly hosts.

The next State called to judgment was the Lone Star State of Texas; and as soon as the name Texas sounded the immortal Houston rose from his tomb clothed in the habiliments of the soldier, spoke of the battle of San Jacinto, and declared that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country; and just as the Lone Star State was about to pass through the gates into the city, that scallawag Jack Hamilton, sprung to his feet, and swore that he represented the cowpens of the Lone Star State, that he knew her people to be disloyal alike to God and the country, and on his ipse dixit, Texas went to h——."

A Resolution That Was Not Adopted.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

A number of Radical white men and negroes met together in the court-house in this city last Wednesday. Of course they "resolved" very extensively—no one expects them to meet without doing something of the kind—and among their resolves they resolved as follows:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of the Congressional committee in its efforts to secure a fair election in November, and its determination to ask for United States troops if the present partisan militia is not disorganized.

The following resolution, which they ought to have adopted unanimously, was not even offered, viz:

Resolved, That we are determined at all hazards to carry out our desperate and criminal designs in Kentucky, peaceably, if we can, but forcibly if we must. If we cannot do it by trickery and fraud we will do it by inciting our willing and ignorant tools, the negroes, to deeds of violence and blood, and by calling in United States soldiers to guard the polls and prevent decent white men from voting the Democratic ticket at the November election. In order to accomplish our designs and gain office and power we will not hesitate to throw our State into a condition of anarchy, and have her overrun by Federal troops, scalawags, and carpet-baggers, and thus set her progress and prosperity back at least twenty years. We know that retribution, sure and complete, will overtake us at last, but we are resolved to enjoy ourselves while we can.

☞ A 5,000-ton haystack is announced as an agricultural wonder in Illinois.

☞ The product of pins in Connecticut is estimated to be 19,719,000,000.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON, DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN French Sheet and Plate, and American WINDOW-GLASS, 68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

COMMISSION HOUSE. GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO., DEALERS IN Produce, Flour, and Groceries, No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ☞ Prompt attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce.

WALL PAPER. Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices. J. V. ESCOTT & SON, 68 Main street, between Second and Third.

FINANCIAL. Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company. Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds. A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed. [illegible] NORVIN GREEN, President. W. H. STEVENSON, Sec'y and Treas'r.

SUMMER RESORTS. Crab Orchard Springs. WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation [illegible] JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.

Louisville and Jefferson County ANNUAL FAIR. To be held on their Grounds, Near Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, '70. PREMIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH. Competition Open to the World. AMPLE arrangements are made for all stock and articles received on exhibition. [illegible] W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] DIRECTORS. [illegible]

CITY DIRECTORY NOTICE. UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made [illegible] SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis. RICHARD EDWARDS, Vice Pres't and Managing Dir. [illegible]

CHEAP LACE STORE, 103½ FOURTH ST. JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Muslin Edgings and Insertions, Lace Sleeves. Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of BLACK LACE SHAWLS, Black Lace Flounces, Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard, AT CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

INSTITUTE FOR Mental and Nervous Diseases. THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike, near the city of Lexington. [illegible] DR. W. S. CHIPLEY, Superintendent, Lexington, Ky. J. S. WILSON, Chairman Board Directors. [illegible]

No. 136 Main st. No. 136 Main st. REMOVAL. WALTON & BROTHERS. WE have removed to our new store, No. 136 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where we are now opening a new and magnificent stock of French, English, and Ironstone CHINA; Bohemian, French, and American GLASSWARE; Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Hotel, Steamboat, and House Furnishing Goods, which we will offer, either at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. We invite the attention of steamboat owners, merchants, hotel proprietors, and housekeepers to an examination of our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. WALTON & BROTHERS.

PORTER, AKIN & CO., Commission Merchants, Cotton Factors, And Manufacturers of the Kentucky Fertilizing Company's Commercial Manures. Cash paid for Bones. 209 WEST MAIN ST.

Notice to Drovers. PEOPLE'S Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables, SAVANNAH, GA. AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers [illegible] F. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

PIANOS. HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY. [illegible]

CARLOS LANZA, Commercial Broker in all kinds of Manufactured Tobacco, Tobacco Leaf, Cigars, and General Merchandise. Warehouse 118 Broad st. BOSTON. P. O. Box 1,749. ☞ Prepared to receive, store, ship, and forward freight to all ports and points; to buy and sell on commission. Business solicited and attended to with promptness. Also Purchasing Agent for merchants in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK STORE. Received This Day. 300 White Musquito Bars, 50 pieces White Bobbinet, 108 inches wide; 500 pieces New Style Fall Prints; 50 pieces Hoyle's and French 4-4 Prints; 300 pieces Wool Flannels; 200 pieces Irish Linens; 50 pieces Table Linens; 200 pieces Canton Flannels from 12 1-2 up; also, 100 pieces New Plaids and other Dress Goods; 100 pieces Super Black Alpacas of very superior brilliancy; ALSO— 300 dozen Cotton Hosiery; 100 dozen Gents' Cotton Half Hose (British); ALSO— 500 pieces Bleached and Brown Cottons. S. BARKER & CO., 109 and 111 FOURTH STREET.

RAILROADS. Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R. Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:30 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:20 p m
Cincinnati Light Express, daily, except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:20 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:30 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	8:10 a m

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD. To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day. ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 8:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 1:52 P. M., reaching Louisville at 10:15 P. M. GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer. T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line. J., M. & I. R. R. THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows: [illegible] S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't. June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE. Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [June 13, 1870.] [illegible] ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

INSURANCE. Hartford Fire Ins. Co. ORGANIZED A.D. 1810. Assets over [illegible] BESIDES the ordinary Policies, the above Company has facilities to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents, also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning. Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years. HARRISON & ROGERS, Agents.

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BUSINESS CARDS. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by [illegible] DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO. [illegible] JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 100 [illegible] LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE [illegible] LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 423 & 475 [illegible]

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N.W. Horse Nail Co. MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS. [illegible] "STANDARD" HORSE NAIL. [illegible] CHICAGO. [illegible]

RUFER'S Hotel & Restaurant. THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand everything in season, including fresh game, Turtle Soup, [illegible]

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1869.

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Remittances in sums to suit purchaser, postage or drafts. In Louisville can pay to carrier or at office. Money sent by mail at our risk. Bills of specie-paying banks everywhere will be received at the rate of par. Notes of uncertain or worthless character will be rejected by us as heretofore.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE GRADES OF APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Demoniac marble-players are making Mayfield hideous.

The Southern Presbyterian church in Paris has a new $400 chandelier.

General Buford, Captain O. P. Beard and John Walsh are new hands from Saratoga and Long Branch.

Stokely T. Hion, jailer of Bourbon county, died on Friday last, leaving a wife and eight children.

Crossland and Clark, candidates for Congress, spoke to a large crowd at the Farmington barbecue.

Shelbyville's new steam fire engine is fully up to expectations, and has already extinguished one fire.

Mayfield is enjoying some lively knockdowns, with which, it is positively asserted, the European war has nothing to do.

A colored lady disrobed in the streets of Lexington the other day to get rid of a rat that had scurried itself in her habiliments.

The fair at Winchester opened on Tuesday. Music by the Great Western Star Band, of Louisville, and a fine display of good cattle.

The resignation of Elder C. K. Marshall, of the Paris Christian Church, has been accepted. The Citizen has heard Dr. W. H. Hopson mentioned as his successor.

The Paducah Kentuckian, one of the "ablest" of Kentucky newspapers, has added to its editorial corps Mr. E. C. Sears, reputed an able and polished writer.

The Kentucky Central railroad, weary of suits for damages, is building fencing on both sides of its entire length. Thither the passenger coaches will soon be put upon the road.

In Fayette county Matthew Smithson has obtained a judgment of $1,200 against John Hart for malicious prosecution, Hart having caused his arrest on a charge of hog-stealing.

Rev. R. A. Holland, of Baltimore, has been preaching to the Parisians. "Pretty," "original," "unreal," "sweet," "splendid," "grand" and "beautiful but not deep," are some of the comments of the folks who heard him.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "A friend writing us from Atlanta, Georgia, says that Kentuckians will never have a better chance to sell fine stock, tobacco, &c., than that presented by a trip to the Southern Agricultural fairs soon to commence. He recommends that they go to Nashville, Dalton, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, and so on to the end of the chapter."

The Mayfield Democrat says this as to who shall be Governor: "Hon. L. S. Trimble, Hon. John M. Harper, L. D. Husbands, Hon. John Rice and John S. B. Boone are each of these would fill the position with credit to himself and honor to the State. Then why not select from among these? We hope our brethren of the press will take the matter into the claims of some gentleman residing in the 'Purchase.'"

The Paris True Kentuckian relates: "A darky stepped into Capt. Taylor's store the other day and inquired for hooks and eyes. 'Will you have white or black ones?' asked the salesman. 'Colored ones,' was the reply. Dr. Hopson, in preaching at Leesburg, spoke of 'our negro brethren.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I say negroes, because that is your proper designation, and no offense is intended, and none ought to be taken. You are negroes or Africans, same as we whites are Americans or Europeans.'"

The Shelby Sentinel of the 30th says: "Mercer county will vote upon the Shelby railroad proposition on next Saturday. The result of the election is considered doubtful. Judge J. L. Caldwell and Captain Stanley begin to canvass the county to-day, and it is hoped that their arguments and those of the other gentlemen will have the effect to enlighten our Mercer neighbors as to their true interest in the important issue before them. Should the proposition be voted down it is believed the bad effect of such action be more keenly felt than in Mercer county."

Major Ribler, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, visited Winchester on Monday last. He states that there was a very large crowd of people there, but not near as much stock as usual on the market. Cattle stock particularly was less in quantity by one-half and in quality very indifferent, the best of them not bringing more than 5½c, and very few as low as 5c. There were no very good cattle on the market. There were from seventy-five to one hundred mules, several of which sold from $100 to $200. One hundred and thirty dollars was bid for a drove of broke mules, but they were withdrawn. Horses were not very numerous, but the demand was brisk.

The Paducah Herald says: "The inquiry is often made as to whether Judge Lindsay can take his seat upon the appellate bench, whether he is not laboring under disabilities. It is the opinion of the most eminent legal gentlemen in the State that Judge Lindsay is not laboring under disabilities, and we feel sure that he will promptly take his place on the bench at the next term of the Appellate Court, which, we believe, is on the 1st of September. Should Judge Lindsay, some years before the war, held the position of deputy sheriff of Hickman county, but deputy sheriffs are not officers, either under the constitution of Kentucky or within the purview of the Fourteenth amendment."

At the "World's Fair," at Lexington, last week (the Gazelle states), when the boy riders under ten years old were called, a little chap, son of Andrew Steele, rode boldly into the ring, and the shouts of the spectators that he was just three years of age and seemed hardly large enough to be out of his nurse's arms, only let showed the lion of four and one half years of age. Although he did not get a premium, yet he carried off a long streamer of red and blue ribbon on each arm, and seemed as proud of his decorations as if a premium had been awarded him, and probably knew no better. His little cousin, a year older, son of Mr. Thomas Steele, rode beautifully, and the way he set upon his horse was greatly admired."

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette makes bold to disclose the secret of Dickens' domestic troubles. It says: "Charles Dickens, the novelist, gave as a reason for the separation of his wife, that she was not, after twenty years, what she was a week of 'congeniality' between them. It appears since his death that they lived the life of fiends before the separation, and if this large charge did not imply incompatibility, it would be curious to know what it did signify. The best reason for the separation does, then, seem to be that there was too much congeniality, and that they separated to avoid any further consequences, after the birth of the tenth child. Nobody could have blamed the poor woman, even if she had much sooner deserted her prolific lord."

The Paris True Kentuckian of the 30th says: "It was 300 acres that H. Clay Hutchcraft bought of W. Hildreth at $60 per acre. All of the residence was burned this is a fair price. T. R. Rankin sold T. J. Magibeen 47¾ acres of land in Bath county at $45.50 per acre. Thomas Johnson has sold the Mitchell Miller place, on the Lexington pike, near Washington, Kentucky, containing one hundred acres at $153 per acre. Col. Peter Saze, of Troy, New York, last week purchased thirty-five head of choice sheep from the flocks of eleven of our principal breeders, to-wit: the Redfords, Kennedys, Burgess, Kennays, Coons, etc. The bucks weighed from 180 to 213 lbs, and the ewes from 177 to 200 lbs. All are yearlings and two-year-olds but three. Their fleeces were from 12 to 15 lbs.

Tuesday's Paris Citizen says: "The mule trade continues dull. But few fat stock on the market. Good horses command fair prices, but common are low and dull. Cattle from 7 to 7½c. Hogs 8¾c to 9c. Old corn $2 75 to $3 per barrel. Oats 40 to 50c per bushel. Wm. H. Fisher, of this county, sold last week to Ed. Clark twenty broke mules at $180 per head for shipment to Virginia. Some very considerable sales of the best stock of Bourbon county have been made during the last eight days, and, when we take into account the number of head and the prices paid, we may safely say the sales have exceeded any others ever made at private in our famous stock county. The sales of forty-four stock bucks and twenty-one ewes of the 'Cotswold' persuasion, and those have started for their 'long home' overland to California, a ride of some three thousand miles."

Judge Arthur, the opponent of Hon. T. L. Jones in the Sixth district, spoke two hours in Covington night before last. In the course of his remarks he "drew a bright picture of a Kentucky tree: white ones sitting in the bosom of his family; the wife of his bosom enjoying his society and conversation; his children on his knee, when the United States Marshal intrudes, armed with a warrant evoked by a negro whom he has discharged; carries, drags, or otherwise transports him to the Commissioner, where he is bound over, and in default of bail he put in jail till indicted, tried and sentenced, not by a jury, but by the Judge, who is the employe of the United States Government, to one year in the jail and to pay $1,000 fine. The execution goes against the cottage that sheltered the poisoned babes and their Dam. But the wrong act all. By this time he has got out of prison and has again found a home, the devil of a United States Marshal invades his home to tell him the negro has brought a civil suit to recover the $500 which the law gives him."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Brunswick, Georgia, is to have a regatta on the 30th.

The police barracks in Savannah, Georgia, have been completed.

The funeral of Hon. John P. Kennedy took place in Baltimore on Sunday.

The Knoxville Press and Herald has furled the banner of Gen. John C. Brown.

Sweet potatoes are selling out of wagons in Columbus, Georgia, at $1 25 per bushel.

A new lodge of Grand Templars was organized in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday night last.

The sheriff of a negro man in Monroe, Ga., was burned on Friday, and two of his children in it.

The yield for this year of one man's orchard near Tampa, Florida, will be 30,000 pine apples.

American, Georgia, has gone wild over an egg plant weighing four pounds and three quarters.

The examination of the women accused of kidnapping little Mattie Digby in New Orleans is in progress.

Hickory county, Alabama, has eight hundred marriageable young ladies. The stock is likely to increase.

The fair at the Monroe County (Ga.) Agricultural Society will be held on the 12th of October next.

Mr. James Steed, a venerable gentleman of three score and ten, killed a fine buck in Talbot county, Georgia, last week.

The proposition of Perry county, Alabama, to loan $70,000 to the A. & G. W. R. R., was defeated at public election on Saturday last.

A steamboat one hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide is now being built at Rome, Georgia, to navigate the Coosa river.

A colored man named Bunch Bussell was shot Sunday night with a shotgun by Wm. Thomas, at Keatonville, La., and died soon after. Thomas was arrested.

A little boy was badly injured the other day by being run over by a wheel-load of cotton in street in Savannah. He picked it up and was playing with it, when it exploded.

The murderer of Miss Barnes, in Sugar Valley, Georgia, has been arrested, and awaits full confession of the incidents of the brutal affair. He is a source of previous bad character.

When arrested the other day, a Mobile negro had in his pocket a handkerchief containing a small bundle of straws, a lot of toe and finger nails, a dried lizard and several other articles of the same character.

An Arkansas paper reports that Indian country the crops are fine, stock generally is in excellent condition, schools are progressing, and it is our pleasure to record a good degree of prosperity across the border."

The sixth annual fair of the Montgomery county (Tenn.) Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Clarksville on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31st, and September 1st, 2d and 3d.

Mr. R. H. Hardaway, of Thomas county, Georgia, sends the Savannah News a number of cotton stalks showing the destructive prevalence of rust. He says about one-third of his crop is rusted in like manner as the stalk sent.

On Monday afternoon, as the Macon (Ga.) train was coming into Atlanta, Mr. J. E. Godfrey attempted to get on near his residence, as he did so he fell and his hand was caught under the car-wheel, which ran over and mutilated it terribly.

The Memphis Avalanche says: "A man was roofing with his wife in the other day in Happy Hollow, in the course of which she struck him with a rolling-pin on the head. He sickened and died. She was arrested, but the doctor said that the blow would kind of congulate chills. She was released."

The short-horned cattle breeders of Missouri propose to give a premium of $500 to the best herd of five cows and one bull, to be exhibited by the actual breeder. This show is proposed to come off at the approaching Columbia fair, and to be managed and controlled by the board of directors of that society.

Great opposition exists among the Choctaw Indians to the Oklahoma bill, lately introduced into Congress by Senator Ricks. A territorial government is deemed by a majority of popular sentiment as a retrograde movement, inasmuch as the present constitution and form of government is substantially that of a State.

A Rev. Fleming, the principal shot-keeper of the Tennessee House of Representatives, met with a serious accident a few days ago in Hawkins county, Tenn., where he has been spending some days among his relations. Riding with some friends his horse stumbled and fell, by reason of which his ankle was dislocated or fractured.

A Tennessee editor says "It cannot be denied that the tendency of the age is toward a love of innovation. We have always heard of people *reading* the worthless dogs, but now the town trustees say they must be impounded. There is no reason for this departure from the familiar and simple words of our good old fathers. They spoke the language we first learned to speak, and, if for no other reason, there is that reason."

Two colored lovers in East Knoxville, Tennessee, quarrelled the other day over the European war and the fellow left for good. After a few hours however he changed his notion and returned, and, being refused admission, commenced to batter down the door. He did not proceeded far in that when the frightened damsel stepped to the ax let fly at him as he retreated. Four buckshot found a lodgment, and he and his passion are convalescing.

The Louisiana Radical State Central Committee have made an assessment on the metropolitan police of New Orleans to contribute to the funds of the party, which are to be used for electioneering purposes this fall. The following is the tariff, and it is imposed with the information that any man who refuses to pay is to be dismissed from the force: Each member of the Board of Commissioners, $25; Superintendent Badger, $75; each captain, $20; each special officer, $10; each patrolman, $5. This tax will yield a total of $4,500.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, on Monday, it was decided to publish a pamphlet containing valuable information relative to the agricultural advantages, with the object of stimulating immigration to that portion of Tennessee. A committee was also appointed to ascertain what can be done toward uniting the depots of the Memphis and Ohio road and of the Tennessee and Mississippi road, so as to induce the transfer that now which buy. The route the Mobile road via Columbus, Ky., and Humboldt.

A gentleman named Wetmore performed a gallant act in New Orleans on Sunday evening. A child fell into the river at the foot of St. Ann street, and Mr. Wetmore jumped in to save it. He reached to grasp the child in the one as it was sinking, and swam with it until the ferry-boat, which was coming in at the time, put out a skiff and picked up Mr. Wetmore and the child. The current at that hour there is very strong, and it required no little presence of mind and vigor, as well as skill in swimming, to do what Mr. Wetmore did.

In Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 12th, on warrants issued by Judge T. M. Peters, the sheriff, with aid of United States troops, arrested several parties charged as the perpetrators of the assassination of William Lake and four or five colored men there on the 5th. Mr. Lake (the white man who attacked the negro for not holding his mule, which began the disturbance), Shields Keith, Richard Keith (who was one of the actors in the speech to the Kuklux), Geo. Stuart, Wm. Estes and E. Estes. They will be examined before Judge Peters.

On Thursday night last Mr. W. J. Brownagle, of Madison, Arkansas, hearing a noise about 12 o'clock, arose and searched for the cause. As he was about entering the bedroom occupied by his wife and child, the report of a rifle was heard, and the ball struck Mr. Bronaugh's head, and, clenching him, gave him several desperate wounds. Then began a terrible hand-to-hand encounter. Mrs. Brownagle, hearing the noise, came out, seized an ax, and with one blow nearly severed the would-be robber's head from his body. An examination was held on the 3d inst., and Mrs. B. both acquitted of all blame. The deceased was a desperate character, who had been the dread of the community for months. His name was Aual.

The Memphis Sun says: "Mr. Joe Robb, one of the young men who was alleged to have been very mysteriously spirited off to Helena some days ago, has called upon us and desired a correction of some of the statements made in regard to the affair. He says he knows nothing of the four other young men spoken of in this connection. He was lying down taking an afternoon nap, and when two negro men came to wake him up, in order that he might get on the boat to come to Memphis, he first discovered that he was deaf. He says further that he knows nothing about speeches, a social wrestling, etc. He has since partially recovered his hearing, and attributes his deafness to catching a severe cold."

There is another strange missile case in Memphis. The home of a widow lady, named Perkins, is troubled this time. On July 26th, about ten o'clock, as Mrs. Perkins said a lady friend were preparing to retire for the night, something was buried through an open window and struck Mrs. Perkins on the head. Her companion and she examined the missile and found it to be a biscuit nicely browned and freshly baked. They supposed that it had been thrown in by some of the neighbors' children, and no more was thought of it. The window through which it was thrown was closed, but just as the two ladies were going to bed another biscuit was buried through a broken pane of glass. They retired as usual, and during the night another biscuit and an apple were thrown into the room. From that night up to yesterday morning scarcely has a day passed a day, we might say hardly an hour, that there has not been something thrown at or into the house. The missiles varied at different times. A bar of lead, glass tumblers, mustard-pots, etc., have all been thrown, but the favorite projectiles seem to have been apples, pieces and particles of the latter thrown, and, from all accounts, apples and biscuits enough to open a corner grocery with. The fusilade has been desultory but persistent. So far it has been harmless, or nearly so, only one or two persons having been struck.

The Memphis Appeal is coming round all right. When the fray begins it will stand with the National Democracy, we feel assured. The Mobile Register and the Montgomery Mail had better take warning in time. They will be left out in the cold. It is getting chill and lonesome for them already.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for France, after the downfall of LOUIS NAPOLEON, than the rise of the family of Orleans. They are, one and all, but a scrub race, and when once restored to power we may expect to see the empire reduced to a second-class kingdom and Paris sink into a mere reflection of what it was. The prospect is certainly gloomy as matters stand.

Much is said of the vanity which led LOUIS NAPOLEON to assume a position in the field for which he has shown himself in every way unfitted. It was a mistake certainly, but one of those errors which the wisest sometimes commits. It is said to convince a cultivated, theoretical soldier that he is not a good general, and impossible when he is among the commander of great armies. He came to ask backward than forward. Had MARLBOROUGH succeeded, the world would have applauded his foresight and genius. As it is, the world condemns his vanity. After all, success is the arbiter as it is the standard of military criticism.

The newspaper controversy that is going on in Tennessee about party names need alarm no one. It is the merest quibble, designed to affect a current local organization, and not of the least serious or permanent portent. No one dreams of a third party or of a Whig party, and nothing could be more shunning than the epithet of those Old-line Whigs who write as if there were such a danger. Tennessee is about as safe a State as the National Democracy can lay claim to, and it is a matter of perfect indifference to the party at large what the anti-Radical elements call themselves. Suppose they compromise the quarrel and unite upon the title of the Grand Carpetbag and Scalawag Crushing Order of Free and Accepted Anti-Kuklexites.

MR. ZOOMER BAYLOR, recently a member of the editorial staff of the COURIER-JOURNAL, has gone to Alabama to undertake a position of increased responsibility on the Mobile Register. As a writer on current society and artistic topics in the "Round-About" department of the paper he was very well known and extensively appreciated. He proved himself a versatile, witty and eccentric *litterateur*, but more particularly satisfied the professional requirements of the business by an industry which was never-tailing and reliable. Mr. BAYLOR is best known, however, as a musical writer of extraordinary and original merit, his compositions—including the celebrated "Marsyas Danse" and a series of delicious "Chansons Creoles" which are held in high esteem in Europe and America—being almost as popular in Paris as in New Orleans. If he succeeds in reforming the politics of the Register as he is quite sure to improve it in other respects, he will not have lived in vain.

MR. HENRY EWING, of Nashville, who became one of the editors and proprietors of the St. Louis Times about a year ago, and whose accession to the paper was the signal for some decided improvements, is followed by Mr. HENRY HEINS, who goes from an editorial position on the Nashville Banner to become managing editor of the Times. Mr. HEINS is a son of a distinguished journalist of former times and has been conspicuous himself in Tennessee for several years as a journalist of more than ordinary promise. He belongs to a class of active and ambitious newspaper workers to whose trained energy and elaborate culture the press of the period owes its vast resources and influence. Brought up in the school of RAYMOND, POTTER and HEARD the elder, almost born in a printing office, having a square judgment based on solid experience, and, withal, a never-tiring industry, Mr. HEINS is very sure of making himself felt in the new and larger sphere to which he is about to be transferred.

That the tools are not all dead yet in Kentucky is as true a proposition as the proposition that all the fools in Ohio are not statesmen, philosophers and patriots. But neither circumstance furnishes an occasion for the interference of an outside, alien, ignorant and partisan power in the domestic affairs of Kentucky or Ohio, the one State being entitled to as much consideration as the other. The press of Cincinnati does itself and its business community gross wrong in lending itself to a Federal raid upon this State. It should be at once more just and more circumspect. The Gazette, in particular, a liberal and well-conducted paper, which does not want for commercial as well as journalistic perceptions, ought to have a care how it allows itself and its readers to be deceived by excited and interested representations of a condition of affairs which only exists in the apprehension of the partisanism of a few Radical leaders and writers. Kentucky has given every guarantee a State can give, and is to-day at least as peaceful and as tolerant as Ohio.

The Atlantic Monthly for September has an article on "Music as a Means of Culture," in which the writer makes use of a suggestion of ours, thrown out a year ago, concerning the piano as a moral agent. There is no doubt whatever that music, not vocal alone, but instrumental, should be introduced into all our public schools as regularly and as systematically as algebra and prayers. The piano-forte especially should be given over to boys, whom it will chasten and refine, but whom it cannot corrupt, like the violin, which ought to be surrendered to the girls. The fiddle as a masculine instrument is the devil's recruiting officer. But a lad cannot stick a piano under his arm and gad about sky-larking and drinking, dancing and making a donkey of himself. Besides, no girl has the nervous strength and muscular agility sufficient to excel on the piano, whilst every girl of musical taste is equal to the violin. The instruments and their devotees should be reversed, and thus the one might be made a moral teacher and the other an element of harmless beauty and grace.

Is a Ship Canal Practicable?

The Suez canal is an accomplished fact. In spite of powerful and persistent opposition, the energy of M. DE LESSEPS has carried this great work to successful completion. Now that modern science and energy have demonstrated the feasibility of intermarine navigation, the mind naturally reverts to the kindred project of piercing the American isthmus.

The project is older than the discovery of the continent. Seeking a passage for Oriental trade, COLUMBUS discovered America. Nearly four centuries have elapsed since the "chimera of a strait" through the Isthmus of Darien occupied the sagacious mind of this daring navigator. The motive which impelled him has grown with the lapse of centuries. The problem of a practicable route to Eastern lands, then so eagerly sought, has taken another form. The question is now resolved into the canalization of the dividing ridge between the two oceans.

It is well known that at several points this ridge varies in width from thirty to fifty miles. In Yucatan and Nicaragua it expands to continental proportions. Deep and capacious harbors are found upon the two oceans. The design of uniting them by a ship canal has long been entertained by men of science. Statesmen and capitalists, impressed with the importance of the measure, have become its active advocates. Many and important advantages, it is alleged, will accrue to the maritime powers by its construction. The benefit to the foreign and domestic trade of the United States will be apparent from a glance at the map. The routes from California and the Peruvian coast to New York intersect at the isthmus with the routes from the mouths of the Mississippi and the Amazon to the west coast of North and South America. The routes of oriental trade, both home and foreign, intersect at the same point. The world pours her wealth in the lap of the American continents.

It, by an earthquake, the dividing ridge could be cleft in twain, and the peaceful Pacific could flow in a wide channel into the Atlantic, the natural strait thus formed would, according to geologists, be a restoration of the prehistoric condition of the two continents. But as this desirable result cannot be counted on with certainty, we welcome every effort to demonstrate that a channel for the commerce of the world can be hewed out between the two seas by American skill and energy.

We have before us a review of the present condition of our knowledge upon this interesting subject, by S. T. ABBOTT, C. E. The writer does not recommend the adoption of any particular route. He does not write in the interest of any company of speculators, nor does he seek to rehabilitate a theory. He merely presses the arguments drawn from the commercial importance of a ship canal as indispensable to an early settlement of the questions of a practicable route. The merits of all the routes which have been examined are impartially considered. The data seem to indicate that the line of the Panama railroad affords more favorable conditions than any known route. The distance across from ocean to ocean is 49 miles. The altitude of the ridge is 260 feet above the level of the sea. The natural harbors far exceed those at the termini of the Egyptian canal. Port Said and Suez are wholly artificial, whereas the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall have, in their unimproved condition, accommodated a large shipping. But better routes may perhaps be found. The history of the construction of the Suez canal affords much valuable information, which may serve as a guide in similar operations. Important facts in relation to this work are given. A comparison is also instituted between the two routes.

The advantages of winds and currents are in favor of the American route. The permanent value of the Suez canal has been a subject of controversy. By unceasing operation of natural causes the canal, it is alleged, will in process of time be obliterated, and the harbor of Port Said will be choked by the sand of the Nile. Mr. ABBOTT adduces arguments in support of this opinion, which seem to justify the want of faith in the duration of the work entertained by Lord PALMERSTON and Sir ROBERT STEPHENSON. One year of war might involve the destruction of the work. The two routes should not be regarded as rivals. Their importance is increased by regarding them as constituting together a "system of navigation."

It is shown that the United States is more deeply interested in this project than any other nation, and that the population of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries are more deeply interested than any other part of the United States. Our oriental imports and exports are nearly equal to those of Great Britain and about double those of France. The saving to our trade by the opening of this canal would be four times that of Great Britain and eighteen times that of France.

No part of Mr. ABBOTT's pamphlet is more interesting than that which treats of the probable effect of the proposed canal upon the development of the resources of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The merits of all the routes which have been examined are impartially considered. The data seem to indicate that the line of the Panama railroad affords more favorable conditions than any known route. The distance across from ocean to ocean is 49 miles. The altitude of the ridge is 260 feet above the level of the sea. The natural harbors far exceed those at the termini of the Egyptian canal. Port Said and Suez are wholly artificial, whereas the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall have, in their unimproved condition, accommodated a large shipping. But better routes may perhaps be found. The history of the construction of the Suez canal affords much valuable information, which may serve as a guide in similar operations. Important facts in relation to this work are given. A comparison is also instituted between the two routes.

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Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

In Baden-der-Grant.

A negro preacher in Dubuque comes out as T. Sangrado Johnson.

MRS. B. T. SALERATUS BABBITT wears $80,000 worth of diamonds.

The Chicago Common Council has refused to name a street "Bismarck."

The Rev. Moral Slush, D. D., is the Chicago name for the Rev. Charles Honeyman.

Miss FLORA MCFLIMSEY has married the distinguished Nosecount Didier of the Horse Market.

The garnish of a man in Janesville, Wisconsin, was attached (or, rather, detached) the other day, for debt.

WHILE the telegraph was throwing Vanderbilt into the agonies of death, he was playing a stiff game of euchre.

A ST. LOUIS merchant who left the water running from his hydrant now mourns $10,000 damage in the lower part of his store.

THE "widow Babb," Indianapolis, has again ridden into history, this time by walloping a horse doctor who had "said things about her."

The Chicago Post has started a hideous rumor that the New York Tribune is having Greeley's old editorial manuscripts engraved as maps of the seat of war.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S minstrels, their agent now says, have never been massacred by Indians. Do, pray, don't let us have any more such disappointments.

"GENERAL" ADAM BADEAU is reported comfortably located in the haunts of the London aristocracy, and it is not improbable that Grant will make him minister.

A CALIFORNIA woman saved her baby by catching a big rattlesnake between two canes and holding the reptile in a bucket of hot water until all the [illegible] had been scalded out of him.

THE Chicago Times says "Major General" Hiram Walbridge, who is likely to succeed Fish, "is the flabbiest wind-bag and most arrant old humbug to be found anywhere, and is altogether just the man for Grant's Secretary of State."

A MAN in Central New York is so unreasonable as to ask for a divorce merely because, when he refused his wife money to set up as a physician, she knocked a man down with a steel trap, threw all the dinner dishes and knives at her husband, chased a farmer with an ax, and chopped off a young man's fingers.

The Philadelphia Press, which is an authority in Kentucky affairs, has this altogether refreshing piece of intelligence: "Humphrey Marshall has withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic nomination in Mr. Beck's district in Kentucky. The chances of the latter gentleman are thereby materially improved."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Advertiser, describing the Yarmouth camp-meeting, says that at the opening of the services the following telegram from a camp-meeting in Illinois was read: "Desplaines, Ill., August 15. —To Rev. W. T. Harlow: A wonderful victory! Glory! Glory! Glory! to the Lamb! (Signed) J. L. Inskip." To this dispatch the following equally coherent response was made: "Yarmouth, in the possession of conscious victory, shouts back to Desplaines—Glory! Glory! Glory! to the Lamb!"

IN Newport, the other Sunday, quite a number of persons were strolling about the cemeteries, as usual, and among them a man who turned aside, and kneeling on the grave of a departed friend, he was pouring forth his soul in prayer, when he caught the sound of laughter on the part of some ladies, and supposing it was aimed at him, the worshipper arose, seized some stones in his hand and belched forth a volley of oaths of the most blasphemous nature. After thus freeing his mind, he fell upon his knees and was devoted as before.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chattanooga Times, writing from Trenton, tells the following graphic story: "John Robison gratis circus Exhibited at Trenton, on 11th. Reverent person Smith was sitting ner the canvas in the shade raising the Eg of curtins when a watchman gave hum a severe blow on the hed with a hickry club inflicting a cerious wound though not considerd fatal, he objected cerioualy to going in, it was Jenerally Supposed that he was takeing the names of the members of his church whom was in attendance that had gon in before he came oup."

A NEW YORK SUN correspondent writes from New Orleans: "That Grant and Warmoth should have come together is a little curious to those who happen to know of Warmoth's dismissal from the army by Grant, and how much pleasure Warmoth took afterward in telling the well-known story here of how drunk Grant got the day he reviewed the Thirteenth army corps at Carrollton in the fall of 1863, and after the review, while dashing around with Gen. Banks' Arabian horse at full speed, he plunged into a passing carriage, almost ruining the fine animal and knocking himself senseless, in which condition he lay at the Carrollton Hotel for five or six hours from the combined effects of the collision and the liquor. This accident compelled him to remain on his back the following ten days, when he was able to be carried on his boat and taken up the river. For a long time Warmoth seemed to take intense pleasure in relating this story, even to the minutest particulars, but since his copartnership with Collector Casey, and consequent control of the Customhouse appointments, he has dropped the story."

A FOOL'S FATE.

The "Usual Quiet" of Savannah Disturbed by a Duel—The Fifth Shot Fatal.

[From the Savannah Morning News, 20th.]

The usual quiet of the city was yesterday seriously disturbed by the announcement that a duel had been fought in the vicinity of the city at 7 o'clock a. m., between two well-known gentlemen. It was not until a later hour, half-past 10, that the affair was fully made known, by the fact that one of the principals, Mr. Ludlow Cohen, was brought to the city, and to his residence, wounded fatally in the encounter. The public feeling became fully enlightened as to the case, as far as could be arrived at, from the vague reports circulated.

The principals to this fatal affair were Capt. Richard F. Aiken, a gentleman well known in the community, and Mr. Ludlow Cohen, a merchant of the city equally well known, and both of them highly esteemed and respected. We are unable to state the causes leading to this resort to the "code," except from universal report, which bases the difficulty upon a private quarrel between the two gentlemen named, which could not, it seems, be adjusted without a resort to the field.

The gage of battle was thrown down by Mr. Aiken and readily accepted by Mr. Cohen. Between 6 and 7 o'clock Thursday evening, the parties, accompanied by their respective seconds, a few friends and two surgeons, proceeded to Dr. Reed's plantation, five miles from the city, on the Augusta road, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning repaired to the field selected for the fight.

The ground was staked off, the distance, twelve paces, measured, and the principals and seconds took their respective places, the latter loading and placing into the hands of their principals the weapons, regular old style dueling pistols, smooth bore, the caliber being a three-fourth ounce ball. Four shots were fired, after each of which propositions were made and questions asked as to whether the parties were satisfied, to which the answer was given, "No!"

At the fifth shot Mr. Cohen fired immediately at the word, his antagonist pulling the trigger immediately after, and, as the event proved, finally ending the quarrel, his antagonist receiving a wound in the right side, which passed through the abdomen, cutting the intestines. Mr. Cohen gradually dropped his pistol arm to his side and sank upon the ground. Drs. Charlton and Duncan immediately went to his assistance, found that the wound was dangerous, and, placing him in a carriage, brought him to his residence in the city, where other medical aid was summoned, but which proved unavailing; he breathed his last at a quarter to three o'clock p. m.

His antagonist and friends also came to the city, the former delivering himself, previous to the death of Mr. Cohen, to Justice Isaac M. Marsh, who held him to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Coroner Harden, having been notified of the death, immediately summoned a jury of inquest. The jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound received at the hands of Richard F. Aiken while fighting a duel, contrary to the law of Georgia.

The coroner has issued his warrants for the arrest of the surviving principal and seconds upon a charge of murder, according to the code of Georgia.

The deceased was an estimable young gentleman, and for several years past was engaged in mercantile business in this city. His genial nature and high social qualities attracted about him a number of friends, all of whom deplore his untimely death.

His remains will be sent to Charleston, the city of his nativity, by the 11 o'clock train to-day. The funeral will take place at 10 a. m.

[From the Republican.]

We understand that Mr. Cohen was insured in the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company for five thousand dollars, and that the policy will be paid.

☞ A gentleman of Stamford, Conn., is raising a crop of cotton with every prospect of success. It is not very extensive, but it illustrates perfectly the tropical nature of the present summer, even in the cool shades of bleak New England. The seed of this cotton was sown in a hot-bed in April, and the plants were set out about the middle of May. The flowers appeared long ago, and the bolls are already fully formed. More promising cotton cannot now be seen in Georgia.

☞ They mix things considerably in China. A man tailor may be seen diligently working at a lady's dress for about sixty cents a day, and a washwoman will wash and iron your clothes at three dollars a hundred, while a boatman's wife may be seen tugging at the oar or handling the sails like a man, often, too, with a baby on her shoulders.

PROSCRIPTION IN KENTUCKY.

Radical Testimony About the "Threatened Revolution" in Scott County.

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

The following card appears in the Georgetown Times of the 24th. The Barlows and Mr. Parrish are well-known Republicans:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th inst. is a letter from Georgetown, Kentucky, addressed "To the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Kentucky," commencing with "We, whose names are undersigned, Republicans of Scott county, &c." To which letter the Louisville correspondent of the Gazette adds: "I am not authorized to give the names of the writers, &c.," and closes with the initials, S. L.

Having been informed by our friends that it is much talked about upon the streets that one of us is suspected and believed to be the author of said letter, and both as having counseled, advised and, perhaps, signed it, we take this occasion and public manner to make the following declaration of our non-complicity in, and ignorance of, the conception or existence of such a letter, until we saw it in print in the Cincinnati Gazette of the late above-mentioned.

While we are proud to confess that we are, and have always been, sincerely, honestly and conscientiously Union men in mind, heart, and sympathy, we have always freely yielded to others, who differed from us, the largest liberty we claimed for ourselves in the exercise of the rights of conscience guaranteed by our Constitution to all men in religion, politics, and other subjects.

Then, we here most solemnly affirm that we know not the author, or authors, of said letter and have had nothing to do with it whatever. That we denounce it as unjust, uncalled-for and mischievous in its tendencies, and highly injurious to the few Union men of this county, and, while it contains some facts, which no one will dispute, such as the organization and equipment, &c., of said militia company, yet the whole thing is a morbid exaggeration of the condition of things in our county, and is entirely without our indorsement, approbation or sympathy, and tends more than anything else that we know of here to inaugurate the evils which it deprecates.

WM. H. BARLOW.
R. C. BARLOW.

AUGUST 22, 1870.

I was much surprised, on coming to town this morning, to hear of a publication in the Cincinnati Gazette, purporting to be from some prominent Republicans, complaining bitterly of the state of affairs in Scott county. I should have been silent upon the subject, as I do not consider myself a prominent politician, but some kind friends informed me that I was thought to be engaged in getting up the address to the Central Republican Committee of Kentucky. If I approved of the publication, although knowing of nothing of its getting up, I should have remained silent; but I disapprove of the publication in every particular, the inference drawn from Mr. Beck's remarks last Monday included, with the exception of the getting up of military companies in the county, which I think was totally uncalled for and calculated to do much harm. I will here state from personal observation that the election in Georgetown on the 1st instant was conducted as fairly and as orderly as any one I have witnessed in sixteen years, and that the Democrats behaved with marked forbearance in waiting until the press of Republican voters had passed off. I am a Republican, and will act with that party until the State of Kentucky, through her lawmakers, shall extend equal protection before the law to every citizen of the United States within her borders.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. H. PARRISH.

P. S. I am confident from investigation that many of the Republicans of Georgetown and county hold the views as expressed above. The Cincinnati Gazette will confer a favor by publishing this communication.

E. H. P.

The following is from an editorial in the Times:

A few words as regards the military company recently organized at Great Crossings. The First Lieutenant of that company was a soldier in the Federal army, and served creditably until the close of the war. Six or seven members of that company were soldiers in the same army. The Orderly Sergeant is a son of a gentleman than whom there was not a stauncher friend of the Union during the rebellion. These facts ought to be sufficient to show the non-partisan character of the organization. That company is organized under a law of the State, and the State militia is pledged through the Adjutant General to the preservation of good order and the vindication of the law. But this company not only took the guns publicly from the boxes in which they were received and publicly took them home, but dared parade through the streets one afternoon, thereby "greatly exasperating colored and white Republicans." Had the militia sneaked home under the cover of darkness with their guns, these timid Radicals would have been spared the trouble of becoming exasperated on this account. Were the negroes frightened at this military display? Let the crowd of negroes that were on the streets at the time answer the question. Did the militia threaten the negroes before the election; have they threatened them since? We are willing that the negroes should answer this question, too. Did anybody hinder a single negro from voting on election day? Ask the five hundred Democrats who patiently stood back for three hours while the negroes had possession of the polls. Previous to the election, on sundry occasions, there was a beating of drums, and a marching and countermarching of negroes in the suburbs of the town. At the Great Crossings a negro company paraded a number of times before the election, and have paraded since.

We would be glad if Mr. Needham, or the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, could come among us (incog. if possible, so that it might not be charged that our people had put themselves on their good behavior for the occasion), and see for themselves the condition of affairs in our town and county. In no county in the State would they find less lawlessness. Whilst other communities were seriously disturbed, our citizens were congratulating themselves upon the peaceable condition of affairs in the county. We have heard of but one outrage during the summer, and that was committed by negroes. On the night after the election, as Mr. Willis Proctor was going from town to his home, a mile distant, he was stopped by a negro, with a drawn pistol, and with an oath, by armed negroes on the public road, and compelled to retrace his steps. On his return to town he was fired at by a negro man from his cabin door, the ball of the pistol just missing his person. The negro was recognized by Mr. Proctor, and these facts were sworn to by him in a Court of Justice.

FROSCHWEILLER.

Details of the Battle With McMahon—One of the Most Determined Fights Ever Witnessed.

The following details of the battle of Froschweiller are from French sources:

McMahon's troops occupied a formidable position on the heights around Woerth. The Marshal's headquarters were at the Chateau of Turckheim. He had posted a considerable reserve of cavalry at Reichshofen, to the left of which village the infantry and cavalry of the division which had been engaged on the 4th were also posted. The Marshal's left, commanded by Generals Raoult and Lartigue, was in position at Elsenhausen and Morsbronner. At an early hour in the morning an exchange of shots between outposts indicated the probability of a coming engagement, and similar alerts were repeated several times till 10 o'clock, when the battle of Froschweiller commenced in earnest, to terminate with such losses on both sides that the victory of the Prussians must have cost them dearer even than the defeat of McMahon's corps d' armee cost the French.

"Three such victories," writes an enthusiastic French journalist, who was dodging about all day in Woerth, amid showers of shot and shell and cannon balls, "would certainly demoralize, if not ruin, the army of the King of Prussia." When the Prussian firing began seriously it was thought to be only a fire of sharp-shooters, for the French rather expected to be attacked from the side of Sarreguemines; but the Prussians issued in such dense masses from Saarbruck, both by the high road to Forbach and along the pass behind the village of Arneval, that Marshal McMahon at once perceived that matters were becoming very hot in that direction. The Tenth foot chasseurs at once opened out as *tirailleurs* in front of the Spicheren mountain, while the Fortieth regiment of the line occupied a wood on the right.

The Prussians commenced a very vigorous and well-sustained fire. They were ambuscaded in ditches, from which they fired upward on the French soldiers, who gradually reached the extremity of the plateau, while the Prussians attacked the wood on two sides.

It was in and around this wood that the most terrible fighting took place. There was an incessant roll of shot firing. As the Prussians attempted to climb the steep approach the entire lines were swept down by the French fire, but they were constantly replaced by fresh troops, and the attacking column kept continually advancing. As soon as it reached the summit the Prussians fell upon the woods to assist those who had taken up a position on the other side.

In the midst of the clumps of trees and behind the hedges the Fortieth regiment struggled heroically, while the Chasseurs on the outside were battling with the Prussians on the left. Unfortunately, owing to the inevitable confusion arising from fighting in a wood, the Chasseurs and the soldiers of the line did each other much mischief, but it is also certain that the Prussians suffered dreadfully, as the French Chassepots carry farther than the Prussian guns, although the superiority was not of much advantage, owing to the closeness of the principal part of the sanguinary conflict.

While the horrible combat was proceeding, the Prussian and French artillery were actively engaged in other directions, and the heavy and noisy projectiles, as they fell or exploded, raised immense clouds of dust and spread death and destruction on both sides. The Prussians were infinitely superior as to the number of their cannon, and literally fired down the comparatively few pieces that were opposed to them, although the French fired throughout the day with great calmness and regularity.

Much, and very justly, was expected from the mitrailleuses, and they would certainly have proved an effective assistance to make up for the numerical inferiority of the French troops, but unfortunately they could be but rarely made use of—first of all, because they require the enemy to be upon open ground, unprotected by obstacles, whereas the trees here completely neutralized their power of destruction. Then, again, the French and the Prussian soldiers were so mixed together, although always at a certain distance, sometimes advancing, sometimes retiring, that it would have been difficult to strike the enemy only.

About 2 o'clock the battle appeared to be won by the French on the side of Froschweiller, and there was a short respite of about ten minutes' duration. Suddenly, the Prussian artillery opened, as if it were an entirely fresh attack upon Woerth, and cannonaded at the same time the other points of the French position. This thunder, directed to the right and left, replied to by the sharp crackling of the mitrailleuses, lasted for upward of two hours, during which the entire arsenal of modern destruction was brought to bear upon the masses of both armies. At this time, about 4 o'clock, all Marshal McMahon's disposable troops had been brought into action. They amounted to about 35,000 men, and the German forces opposed to them exceeded 100,000, with a proportionate superiority as to artillery.

Soon after the Prussian Commander-in-Chief ordered the attack of the center at Elsenhausen. Three times the assault was repulsed, but the Germans had so many troops to spare that each time fresh soldiers were led to the attack, while those who were beaten went to reform under the protection of their artillery. After each repulse, five or six hundred Turcos and Zouaves pursued the enemy to the end of the village, where, on the third occasion, a considerable number of the heroes of the French bayonet were surrounded and either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

This achievement turned the tide of the battle completely in favor of the Prussians, who, on the fourth assault, dislodged the troops from the center of the French position at Elsenhausen, while the hill in front of Froschweiller was the scene of one of the most determined fights ever witnessed, ending in the defeat of the French, who were beaten by sheer numbers, in whose presence courage became useless, because powerless. At three o'clock Froschweiller was on fire, and at four o'clock Elsenhausen was burning also. The French, although beaten, did not appear to be aware that they were almost surrounded by enemies, and that it was time to retreat. At four o'clock all the Prussian masses that had not been brought into requisition were ordered to advance, descended the hills of Gurstadt, Diffenbach, and Goersdorf, and were let loose against those few of the French who were still capable of offering any resistance. The battle of Froschweiller was lost and won.

CRUSHING FRANCE.

A Review of the Past—"The Shriekers and Mutineers Once Drilled"—Warm Work for Prussia Probable.

[From the London Standard.]

A great military people like the French, in arms and prepared as they never were prepared before, at sea and on land, are not likely to succumb to a couple of disastrous fights. Paris is not quite taken yet, nor means to be taken, although the example of Austria's sudden collapse in 1866 has caused some perturbation in the uneasy French mind, and a very en masse is ordered, a little prematurely perhaps. The Emperor has been too confident at the head of his brilliant army, which must have seemed to him as if it could conquer the world, and things have gone ill with him there is no doubt. But yet, after all, what has happened? Little more than a confirmation of certain contingencies anticipated in his own words. The soldiers of his army, he said, in effect, had their work cut out. They must expect checks and reverses incidental to a long and harassing campaign. It may seem strange —and it is strange—that the strategy of the Crown Prince, or his directing chief, was not in some degree anticipated. Prussian information has been better than French. Napoleon III., or rather a portion of his army, has been surprised from the very point where Napoleon I. once surprised the Germans. Rounds one and two have been won by Prussia in the shape of two knock-down blows to be scored against France. Round three may tell a different tale. If not, the French nation will only be so much the more angry and vehement, and bent on winning back some of the laurels lost. "Wonderful luck!" telegraphs the King of Prussia, in that odd dispatch of his, which, after doing honor to "luck" and to "Fritz," proceeds to "thank God for his mercy." Yes, the luck has been wonderful so far. But how stood the actual state of affairs after the defeat of Frossard and McMahon? These victories were not won by the Prussians without great loss. It is reasonable to suppose that the army of the Crown Prince is somewhat disabled by its triumphs. If, then, the French divisions which have not yet been in action, including the Imperial Guard, should throw themselves suddenly upon him, they may ere long score one in the game in turn. There are three things open to the Emperor—concentration and falling back, in order to draw the enemy out of his somewhat masked position; an attack upon Prince Frederick Charles, leaving a comparatively small body of light troops to hold the Crown Prince in check; or a grand effort to annihilate the army of the Crown Prince before his cousin could join him with the large body of troops under his command. Which will it be? Whichever it is, France is not conquered. She may rise Antæus-like from the ground, after ten such defeats as those which have just occurred. She has done it before with the same antagonists and on the same ground.

Many of our readers cannot fail to revert in thought to the initiation of those wars which France may be said to have waged single-handed against combined Europe, beginning with the days of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Dumourier, up to the time of the First Consul, when all the "luck" of Fritz, as he was then, had changed. This was about the time that the "Marseillaise" was first sung. France was then roused, and raised the very coffins of the dead for melting into balls. She need not do that now, but can afford to waste a goodly amount of lead in trying distances and what not. With regard to the elasticity and power of recovery of the French nation, bent on war but pressed to the last extremity, let us consider that period when Verdun capitulated to the allies in September, 1792, and not a single fortified place was left on the road to Paris. It was then that Dumourier seized upon the forest of Argonne wherein to maintain his ill-disciplined and well-nigh shattered force. It was then that he was reinforced by Bournonville and Duval, and from that date the giant contest may be said to have been inaugurated and maintained. Then camps were formed, and France rose, as it were, en masse. But even after that there was a time when, as Dumourier himself said, "France was within a hairbreadth of destruction." It was when he retreated to the forest of St. Menehould, and part of his forces were beaten, and some even fled in a sudden panic as far as Rheims and Paris. But soon after the French armies were united again, and we begin to hear something of the early doings of Marshal Macdonald. In the end of October the allies evacuated France. Then came events upon events too complicated to follow, until the Duke of Brunswick fled over the Rhine; and the splendid combined force, which so nearly conquered France and crushed the Revolution, was in its turn actually threatened with dissolution. The next move was the invasion of Flanders with a French army of 100,000 men. The battle of Jemappes and the conquest of Flanders followed. It would be useless to prosecute this subject further than to show of what stuff the French nation was made when it had to organize a force in the very teeth of invasion. France was roused, and could not be conquered, and in resisting conquest she created those wonderful armies which defied nation after nation, and seemed bent on triumphing over the world. In the beginning of August, 1793, France commenced her campaign against the most formidable invading force that ever threatened the existence of a nation, looking at the comparative resources on either side. Before the end of the year the invaders were rolled back. Flanders had been overrun, Transalpine Savoy taken from Sardinia, and the great frontier town of Germany wrested from the empire. And this, as the historian says, was the "energy of popular enthusiasm." The army of France was nothing till it took the field. What was it at Arcola, some four years afterward? And at the inauspicious commencement, when France was invaded by Germany, a French province was in insurrection, and a portion of her nobility in the ranks of the invaders, and all was intestine faction, tumult and confusion through the realm.

Is this France of to-day the same nationality —the same people—the same blood and race? Now, she is prepared, armed, equipped, and drilled, as a nation has seldom been. She is making, in round numbers, 50,000 rifles a month; for arms cannot be improvised nowadays. There is not time for that, unless on the part of a nation which has a Gladstone or a Cardwell at her helm. Is France, in her present training and condition, likely to succumb, as some would seem to suppose, to a couple of disasters and defeats, and the loss of a few thousand men? If so, she must have greatly degenerated since the days of Dumourier and Hoche, of Kellerman, Bournonville, Custine, Biron, and Lafayette; and yet she has seen some fighting since then. Those generals managed, with their disorganized and scattered forces, to hurl back, to begin with, an invading army of 112,000 men, fully equipped and armed in the perfection of those days, and consisting of fifty thousand Prussians, forty-five thousand Austrians, veterans from the Turkish wars, six thousand Hessians, and twelve thousand French *emigres*, which force was furnished with a splendid armament of artillery, heavy and light. If the Emperor himself were now personally to sustain a defeat, and his army be compelled to fall back, even on Chalons, for re-enforcements, we should not think the case very desperate after all. The King of Prussia's "luck" might change if the Prussians advanced into the interior of France. We should expect to see that noble lady, the Empress Eugenie, place herself at the head of the army of reserve and raise enthusiasm to a pitch it has certainly not yet reached. We can well imagine Paris to have been sorely astonished and wounded in its susceptibilities on the receipt of the news of disaster, when triumph was all that was expected from such an army as left its gates. But it is possible that Paris has wonderfully regained its equilibrium by this time and is setting its teeth in the firm anticipation of revenge. "In place of gasconading," to quote Carlyle, "a sort of desperation is threatening to supervene." There have been rumors and telegrams of mutiny in the French camp of reserves. We heed not this much, as we think of the words of the writer from whom we have just quoted. Dumourier has been haranguing his disorderly soldiers as much as Canrobert may more lately have done. "Patience, O Dumourier!" writes Carlyle; "this heap of shriekers, mutineers, were they once drilled and inured, will become a phalanxed mass of fighters with sinews of iron, who require only bread and gunpowder; very sons of fire, the adroitest, hastiest, hottest ever seen, perhaps, since Attila's time. They may conquer and overrun amazingly, much as that same Attila did."

If the whole French character be not changed, her soldiers, who are now in the highest state of efficiency the world has ever seen, are not likely to be either frightened or exterminated in a war of ten days, or ten months, by the forces of her ancient enemy, Prussia. It may be that neither nation can successfully invade the other, and that all we can look for from a protracted struggle will be the terrible penalties of war, more or less evenly levied upon both. That France is not yet conquered, or that her armies have practically suffered any great injury or loss, we are pretty well convinced. A great moral blow has been struck, and the insult must either be wiped out by an equivalent success, or a terrible reaction will set in after a due fit of despondency, and the whole nation will cry out "*Aux armes! Aux armes!*" but this time it will arise from itself and not follow the suggestions of Imperial policy and rule.

"The crowd at Paris is at present silent and downcast—the women weep. But a portion demands arms against the invader." Such was the state of things yesterday. It is ominous of action and of rage. To-day the Prussians may be enthusiastic, singing again a "*Chant du depart*," whether or not the fortune of war has changed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

State Aid to Railroads—The Effect Upon Property, Capital and Labor.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It is to the interest of every county and section of Kentucky that such a net-work of railroads, traversing every portion of the State, should be constructed. It is true that the heavier burden of taxation would fall first upon the central or Blue-grass counties, but there must be made the center of the railroad system, deriving the largest benefit from the whole. This is not, however, the most weighty consideration. They are now the heavy tax-paying counties, and why? Their value is in their agricultural wealth, and was readily developed. The value of many other counties is mostly in their mineral wealth, and from their inaccessibility to market they have not been developed. They are therefore pauper counties, so-called, and a burden to the revenue-producing counties. This great and deplorable inequality would be remedied, and these pauper counties, instead of being a burden to the State Treasury, would be among large revenue producers, as the best agricultural counties of the State. Pierce their centers with a railroad from Central Kentucky, and extending to the Ohio river, and Estill, Owsley and Jackson counties in ten years will assess as much property, and pay in as large taxes, as Bourbon, Clark, and Madison. Extend the benefit in like manner over the State, and we will no longer have pauper counties upon our lists. The odious term and invidious comparison will cease forever.

Why have we now but $400,000,000 of taxable property in our Commonwealth, while Ohio has $1,200,000,000? Because in the latter State every county, except about six, is traversed by at least one railroad, and sometimes three or four. Of course there are no pauper counties there. Every county is developed, more or less. Now let every one be brought up to its capacity by a wise and statesmanlike policy by a general improvement system, and our grand aggregate of taxable property will soon exceed $1,000,000,000. If to-day Estill county paid as much tax as Bourbon, Owsley as much as Clark, and Jackson as much as Madison, the State expenses need be no larger than now, and ten cents on the one hundred dollars would produce nearly as much as twenty under the present assessment. Double our taxable property, and the rate of taxation reduced one-half, produces as much as before. The now wealthy counties should support the policy, since by a small increase of taxation for a few years, their pauper sisters may soon be equally able to share the burdens with themselves.

Such a system of railways will invite and attract emigration to our State, and not only supply the waste of neglected and undeveloped interests and sections, but the demand for labor in agriculture as well as in all other industrial branches. It seems to be reasonable to impress our legislators with the well-demonstrated and axiomatic truth that intelligent and enterprising labor cannot be attracted to any State or section in the absence of those indispensable concomitants of civilization—railroads and common schools. Until these are supplied, all legislative attempts at promoting emigration must be as abortive as were the experiments to colonize Mexico and Brazil with Confederate exiles after the late civil war. Without such congenial surroundings as are necessary to supply the common habits and ordinary felt wants of a more advanced civilization, and propped and sustained only by artificial inducements, they failed as naturally as effect flows from cause.

We have now the foundations of our common schools established. Let us supply the second *status* in our State policy, and population will flow in, our waste lands will be occupied and tilled, cheap fuel and convenient markets will stimulate manufactures at home, skilled labor will enhance the value of products and increase capital, and our proud old Commonwealth, rejuvenated and inspired with the elements of new life, will become the crowning glory in the constellation of States.

Kentucky owes it to these mountain and pauper counties, as a matter of honor, to adopt such a policy of internal improvement. She wasted seven millions of dollars needlessly and unwisely on the improvement of Kentucky and Green rivers, some turnpikes, and one or two railroads about the year 1840. The principal and interest of that unproductive outlay, now about paid off, has cost the State not less than fifteen millions of dollars. Of this vast sum the mountain and western counties obtained little or no benefit. Had half of it been judiciously spent in aiding the construction of railroads through or to the mineral regions of the same, some of these pauper counties would have now ranked with Bourbon and Scott as revenue producers.

But the cheapness and convenience of coal, iron, lumber and salt to the interior and agricultural counties consequent on the construction of such a system of railways, would annually save the entire amount of the $5,000,000 required, besides as much again to our own State of money paid out to other States for the same articles. We cannot invite and induce capital to invest in manufactures until we can cheapen and enlarge the supply of these crude materials, and this we cannot do without railroads. I have before stated that we cannot induce emigration (of skilled labor especially) without the same means, to any great extent. But capital, skilled labor and manufactures are fruitful producers of their kind, and would rapidly multiply wealth, population and prosperity throughout our beloved Commonwealth.

Another most important consideration must not be overlooked. Every dollar of the revenue raised for internal improvement under the plan mentioned would be disbursed among our own people in the processes of construction. The effect would be, in innumerable cases, to set afloat capital that is dormant and put it into healthy circulation, and to utilize our timber, iron and other materials, now worthless in a state of nature. In this view of the case it will readily be seen that there would be no actual loss of capital to the body politic at large, but simply an interchange and circulation among citizens of the same Commonwealth.

In conclusion, will not some representative persons of the different railroad enterprises suggested and projected take up this question seriously, and discuss the plan and feasibility of bringing it before the Legislature, and, through the action of that body, finally before the people for ratification? What say the presidents and friends of the different routes enumerated to such action? If the suggestion meets with approval, I would name Wednesday, October the 26th, as the day, and Lexington as the place, for a meeting in conference to perfect a bill to bring before the Legislature next winter, for consideration and action. Are there any interested enough to respond through the COURIER-JOURNAL?

ADVANCE.

FAIRS.

"Go, and Take Sallie and Tommy and All."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The season of agricultural fairs has returned, and our rural population will join with the dwellers of towns and cities to celebrate the triumphs of labor. The farmers and the farmers' wives and daughters will bring of the excellencies of their products to place alongside the handiwork of the shop and the factory, and then all together will rejoice in their own and each others' successes. It will be a day to be looked forward to and back upon with a hope and a relish that will compensate many an hour of toil and weariness.

Of course you will go to the fair. Let no little sneaking jealousy rob you of that pleasure and duty. Go to the fair, and you must take Sallie and Tommy and all the youngsters and grandmother. All will enjoy such a scene and have a nice family time of it.

Be sure to dress in a plain and substantial manner, prepared alike for a crowd, for dust or rain. This precaution will put you at your ease while visiting the fair.

To the women in particular, I would say, for pity's sake don't put on costly shawls, thin slippers, or very long skirts. The first will be a source of uneasiness to yourself while elbowing your way among men and rough fixtures, the second endangers your health and comfort, and the third is a positive nuisance to all parties. Do not take any baggage that can be dispensed with. For a couple or three days you will hardly need a change of apparel.

Let young and old attend the fairs. The exhibition should be opened by prayer, all should join in hearty thanks and praise to Almighty God for the many blessings bestowed on us—good health, bountiful crops, and peace. Let the officers of the fair but do their duty, and my word for it, there will be good order. I am the owner of fast horses, and in favor of speed and the encouragement of the turf, but opposed to betting at fairs. Agricultural fairs should not be turned into race courses, but for the assemblage of all—harmonizing all extremes; it should be a time devoted to pleasure and thanksgiving, a jubilee of the laboring classes. For more than twenty years have the managers assembled the members to compare the products of their skill and toil; and it must be admitted that from such comparisons have resulted better cultivated fields, gardens and orchards, a much superior grade of farm animals, and, consequently, homes more highly adorned and more comfortably enjoyed.

Intelligent farmers cannot meet together and converse upon subjects connected with their pursuits without giving or receiving information. They cannot see superior specimens of horses, cattle or sheep without having the standard of excellence made more exacting; they cannot witness the successful workings of agricultural machinery and not seek to lighten their labors and add to their rewards by its use; in fact, no fair-minded man or sensible woman can attend these exhibitions without returning home with a feeling that, however productive the farm, it still can be made to yield profitably, either in quantity or better quality; and however pleasant the enjoyment of home, yet that a slight outlay of time and means can add much to its charms and comforts. The occupation of tilling the soil keeps man more isolated than any other of the leading avocations of labor that prevail in our community, and this very solitariness, because it hinders the constant intercourse of mind, should be an argument for the cordial support of fairs and mechanic clubs. Professional men daily meet in sympathy or in collision. The trader is in frequent communication with his customers and the mechanic works with his men in the shop meeting. Many business men are convenient to boards of trade and institutes. But most farmers spend their lives seeing little from day to day but their own families and their flocks and herds. Occasions like attending a fair are calculated to draw them away from their homes for awhile and allow inspection of articles brought from all parts of the country that would require days of time and many miles of travel otherwise to examine.

The stout father of the family whose matched horses, whose well-trained steers, cows, sheep and pigs have long failed his eyes as paragons of beauty, speed, strength, prolific yield, or fine fattening qualities, looks with critical disposition upon animals from other sections that challenge the admiration of impartial judges equally with his own; the frugal and industrious housewife carefully scans the cloth and flannels, the carpets and quilts, the mittens and blankets that equally industrious mothers have presented for competition. The blushing miss examines the embroidered skirts and capes and slippers and collars and undersleeves, the beautiful specimens of wax and shell-work, landscape and animal paintings.

Pride, self conceit are wounded at these annual contests; but every true man studies carefully the spectacle, and carries to his fireside and daily occupation material for earnest thought and action, as well as an eager desire to come up to the higher standard of excellence he has there discovered, and his struggle hereafter will be for qualities in his domestic animals of another character than he had before thought attainable.

The beneficial effects of our annual fairs are to be seen in all parts of the State where fairs are held, and to urge the consideration that what has already proved so advantageous should be assiduously cultivated.

Happy will be the day for our common country when it shall be deemed necessary that the youths whose lives are to be devoted to the production of the food and the material by which we are fed and clothed, shall be as well educated in the principles of their business as are those who are to execute our laws, to save our bodies from the ravages of disease, to minister to our souls, longing after immortality, or to discharge any of those offices that contribute to the wants, comforts or noble qualification of a highly-civilized community. We have here the soil, the climate, the position. We think ourselves too old to learn, but if those who are now at that age when the mind is most readily impressed are properly educated we will have in a few years a population of country gentlemen who will cultivate their grounds with their own hands, and, like the knights of old who were heroes in the field and gentle and courteous in the castle, they will shine as intelligent men in any position, public or private, to which they may be called.

L. J. BRADFORD.

THE ST. LOUIS COTTON PRIZES.

Rules to be Observed in Making Entries.

[From the Democrat, 24th.]

Premiums amounting to five thousand dollars for cotton offered by the merchants, manufacturers and jobbers of St. Louis, to be awarded at the St. Louis Fair, commencing October 3d, and to continue six days:

NEW ORLEANS OR LONG STAPLE COTTON.

Best bale	$500
Second best bale	300
Third best bale	200
Best two bales raised by one planter	400
Second best	250

UPLAND OR SHORT STAPLE COTTON.

Best bale	500
Second best bale	300
Third best bale	200
Best two bales raised by one planter	400
Second best	250

MISSOURI COTTON.

Best bale	300
Second best bale	200
Third best bale	100

SWEEPSTAKE.

Best bale of cotton raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes except Sea Island	$1,000

RULES TO GOVERN COMMITTEE.

1. Awarding committees for each class to be not less than five nor more than nine in number. They will be selected with great care from various sections of the cotton region.

2. If an awarding committee is directly or indirectly interested in the award of a premium in the class in which he acted as a committeeman, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the department to withhold the premium until all the facts have been submitted to the general committee.

3. No one shall act on an awarding committee who is related to any person competing for a premium.

4. All entries for cotton must be made in the books of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, by letter or otherwise, on or before the first day of October, 1870, directed to G. O. Kalb, Secretary St. Louis Fair.

5. All cotton must be on the St. Louis Fair Grounds on or before Monday morning, October 3.

6. Cotton can only be entered to compete in first class, but all cotton can compete for the Sweepstake Premium if so entered.

7. Exhibitors must state distinctly for which class they desire to compete, and give the name, post-office, county and State of the producer.

8. Awarding committees will meet at the St. Louis Fair Grounds, on Wednesday, October 5, for the purpose of awarding the premiums.

9. Each bale of cotton must weigh at least 400 pounds; bales weighing less will not be accepted.

10. All subscribers will act as receiving merchants.

The following letter and abstract will show how our steamboat men feel upon this important subject. Their liberality as a class of men is well known, but in this instance cannot be surpassed; we challenge its equal:

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS PACK'T CO., August 20, 1870.

MR. MILES SELLS: Please say to Mr. G. O. Kalb, Secretary of the St. Louis Fair, that the members of our board most cheerfully assented to your request, and I am instructed to pass free all judges selected to award the cotton premium. We also will carry without charge all cotton offered in competition for the premium.

JOHN A. SCUDDER,
Pres't Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co.

Mr. John N. Bofinger, President St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, Mr. W. R. Carter, President Carter Line of Red river packets, Mr. James J. Sylvester, Superintendent St. Louis and Arkansas Packet Company, have all agreed to transport awarding committees and cotton upon the same terms as the Memphis Packet Company.

Let Them Alone.

[From the Lexington Kentucky Gazette.]

"Let the negroes alone," says the Statesman, "and we concur in the suggestion. If the negroes are let alone, they will make tolerably quiet laborers, but it is the continual preaching at them by Radical orators that encourages and emboldens them to make themselves offensive. All spring and summer the negroes were drilling and marching at night, and were so demonstrative and boisterous as to alarm quiet and peaceable citizens. We have seen them on Cheapside, opposite our office, at night, shouting and yelling like savages, and until the military organizations were effected by the whites the town was completely at their mercy. These organizations were not made for fun, nor is the drill a recreation; but the young men who compose them joined from a sense of duty, and because they believed the town was in danger. And so it was, and almost every citizen believes that we were saved from infinite harm by letting the negroes see that there was a force ready to punish them for any outrages which they might commit. No men ever behaved themselves in a more orderly and quiet manner than have done our citizen soldiery. To this every good citizen will bear his testimony. We cannot expect partisans to be as candid, but the most captious cannot point out a single outrage or indiscretion practiced by a single member of any of the companies. Compare their conduct with Colonel Kirk's North Carolina militia, or with the militia in Missouri, or, indeed, in any of the States where it has been organized on a loyal basis. They have acted as a restraint upon the negroes who have been accustomed to a restraining power all their lives, and this is never more necessary than when they are stuffed up with importance by political demagogues, who wish to take advantage of their simplicity and ignorance. If the Radicals will let them alone nobody else will trouble them.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, August 25.

Col. W. W. Tuley and Judge G. V. Howk have returned to the city from Orange Circuit Court.

James A. McDonald was released from the station-house yesterday.

W. B. Cleaveland, the newly-elected station-house keeper has not yet entered upon his duties. We understand he declines the honor.

Street Commissioner McKenna yesterday commenced the improvement of the wharf between Pearl and State streets.

Jordan Bell, colored, yesterday filed complaint before Justice Monroe against Frank Franks for stealing his cane.

Isaac Cooper and Ida Miller and Mathias Sappendelo and Jane Butler have received marriage licenses.

Mrs. Willard, a straggler from Tennessee, was sent to the county asylum yesterday by order of Reuben Robertson, County Justice.

The managers of the German ball desire to return their thanks to the American citizens who so liberally patronized them on Tuesday night.

Several up town gentry had their cases continued in the Police Court yesterday until to-day.

Mr. D. W. Kesler and wife are recovering rapidly from the injuries they suffered by the accident of last Sunday week.

Michael Coyle, under the association ordinance, was assessed $12 40 yesterday morning in the police court.

John Webb was sunstruck in one of the mills yesterday. Last evening fears were entertained that he would not recover.

N. F. Green and Charles Green left yesterday for Junction City, Kansas, on a real estate prospecting tour.

R. J. Dukes, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis Air Line, has almost completed the first six miles survey of that road. As soon as he completes the profiles and estimates, contractors to construct the road will be asked for through the columns of the newspapers.

The ball for the benefit of the German patriots which came off at Quast's Hall Tuesday night was not financially a success, there being only a slim attendance. The New Albany Band, under the leadership of David Ernion, tendered their services gratuitously.

Noah Stillman, formerly of New Albany, who has been fishing in Neosho, river, Kansas for several years past, is in this city on a visit. He reports fishing in those parts most excellent and profitable. Three or four channel cat, averaging 120 pounds weight, are easily caught in that river every day.

Thomas Grey, falls pilot, yesterday commenced the laying of a portable track down the wharf from the Jeff. railroad depot to the river for the shipment of a locomotive and some rolling stock for the Little Rock, Fort Hudson, and New Orleans railroad. Hitherto the shipment of railroad stock going south by river has been made from Jeffersonville.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: Horace D. Kent will sell his property in this city and remove to Nashville, Tenn. A ball is to be given at Quast Hall soon for the benefit of Austin Hough, who had his leg amputated several months ago. Instructions have been issued to the police to prosecute all persons guilty of renting houses to persons intending to use them for houses of ill-fame. A young man White will have to answer for the authorship of twins before Justice Jocelyn to-day.

Sampson King, of Carr township, Clark county, was in the city yesterday. He owns one of the finest artesian wells in the United States, which is on his farm but fourteen miles from New Albany, and two miles from Wilson's switch, on the New Albany and Chicago railroad. If Mr. King had the capital he doubtless could make it one of the finest watering places on the continent. The water has a kind of bitter salt taste at first, but leaves the mouth with a pleasant after-taste. After the water was first discovered for about two years it was given away. Mr. King discovered it while he was digging for a cistern, and struck a rock thirty feet from the surface. Through this he bored to a depth of sixty feet from the surface. It was a long while before the medicinal qualities of the water was discovered. By actual experiment it has cured prolapsis uteri, dyspepsia, piles, sore eyes, scrofula, cholic, diarrhea, diabetis, rheumatism, worms, and sore throat. It has never yet been analyzed. Mr. King intends having this done shortly.

☞ Vaccination is not compulsory in Russia, nor would it seem to be very generally practiced voluntarily. The result is seen in the fact that 10,350,000 persons have died of small-pox in that country during the last seventy years.

☞ To what extremities the confirmed punster is sometimes driven may be seen by the following: Consider the house a structure; consider the house a shelter; consider the house a home; and then, O then, consider the Housatonic!

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, August 25.

No police business yesterday.

The person who stole the coat of Howard Johnson, Jr., at the base ball grounds yesterday afternoon, will get in trouble if he doesn't return it.

Judge Baldwin yesterday swore in the following policemen, who thereupon entered upon the performance of their duties, to-wit: John Ware and J. H. Shedwell, day-policemen; John Moore, Casper Seibert, Levi Shirley and Wm. [illegible], night-policemen.

The match game of base ball between the Indianapolis Club and the Jeffersonville Club was witnessed by about three hundred persons at Spring Hill base ball grounds, which resulted in the defeat of the Jeffs by a score of 11 to 23. A large number of ladies were present, and took great interest in the game.

Charlestown enjoyed a sensation on Tuesday, by Charles Boyer, a young man of this city, cowhiding another young man named William Washburn, in John Long's tinshop. The cowhide demonstrations of Boyer were caused by Washburn having spoken in a highly disrespectful manner of some young lady friends of Boyer. Boyer was subsequently arraigned before Justice Joel M. Smith, on the charge of assault, to which he plead guilty and paid the usual fine.

It is the intention of our school trustees that the Jeffersonville High School shall rank equal in its facilities for education with any first-class college. The following shows the arrangement of the different departments and the studies of each: Freshman class will study Latin, Greek, astronomy, algebra, grammar, rhetoric, natural philosophy, geometry and physiology; sophomore class, ancient and modern history, Roman and Greek classics continued, Latin compositions, trigonometry, surveying, natural history; junior class, Roman and Greek classics continued, rhetoric, integral and differential calculus; senior class, history of the Middle Ages, history of England Greece and Rome, logic, moral science, Roman and Greek classics, Greek composition, geology, elocution, declamations, vocal music.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, on Clark street, between Front and Market streets, Caspar Obertree, a rag-picker in this city, was discovered hanging by the neck with a rope around it fastened to a joist. He was immediately taken down, and was in an almost lifeless condition. Dr. Jacob Schwatzer was called and bled him profusely, which, after a time, relieved him of asphyxia, with which he was suffering, and from the effects of which he would have certainly died had not the remedy been promptly resorted to. After Obertree recovered he stated to the doctor for his assistance, and stated that he had committed the act because he had been informed that a gentleman with whom he had been involved in a personal quarrel had threatened to shoot him. We are authorized by the person referred to, to state that he had no intention of injuring Obertree, and regretted very much the difficulty which had occurred.

The Presbytery of New Albany convened in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening. The following ministers were present and enrolled: Rev. Thomas Crow, D.D., of Jeffersonville; Rev. Joseph M. Sadd, of Louisville; J. Crawford, of —; Rev. J. W. Blythe, of Hanover; Rev. D. D. McKee, Hanover; Rev. J. M. McKee, Rev. H. Gill, of —; Rev. J. B. Garrett, of Hanover; Rev. Thomas Whalon, Rev. W. Torrence, of Charlestown; Rev. Charles Hutchinson, of New Albany; Rev. E. C. Johnston, of New Washington; Rev. Thomas A. Steel, of Mitchell; Rev. H. D. Vanarsdale, of Seymour; Rev. Phillip Bevin, of Harrison county; Rev I. I. St. John, Salem; Rev. S. H. Thomson, of Hanover; Rev. Isaac B. Moore, of —; Rev. Henry Little, D.D., of Madison; Elders Wm. McMillin, of Charlestown; Wm. A. Graham, of Jennings county; H. H. Young, of Hanover; J. H. McCampbell, of Jeffersonville; Arthur Ward, of Leavenworth; A. H. Campbell, of Lexington; Daniel Courtrier, of New Market; W. C. Walker, of New Washington; John B. Mathews, of Pisgah; J. S. Lemon, of Rehoboth; Prof. James G. May, of Salem; M. M. Arbuckle, of Sharon; George S. Zink, of Utica; Andrew Andrews, of Vernon; T. P. Vories, of Pleasantview; John Loughmiller, of New Albany; Barrett Dufour, of Vevay; J. R. Stuart, of Madison; N. A. Sidall, of Madison; James Van Cleve, of Livonia; Silas A. Day, of New Albany; M. C. Browning, of New Albany; D. R. Laforcer.

The proceedings of Tuesday evening were devoted to the opening sermon by Rev. J. W. Blythe of Hanover.

Yesterday morning the Presbytery reassembled, when 38 ministers were present, and 48 churches were represented. Prof. J. B. Garrett, of Hanover University, was chosen as Moderator, Rev. Charles Hutchinson as stated clerk, and Rev. E. C. Johnston and Rev. Thomas Whalon as temporary clerks. Mr. J. C. Burt, of North Vernon, presented himself as a candidate for the ministry, and was taken under the care of the Presbytery. A request from North Vernon asking the establishment of a new church at that place was referred to an appropriate committee. Rev. Joseph M. Ladd, of this Presbytery, was dismissed to the Louisville Presbytery. The request for the organization of a colored church in Jeffersonville was referred to a committee. The following standing committees were appointed: Home Mission, H. Little, E. G. Whitney; Education, Prof. S. H. Thompson, H. H. Young; Supplies, T. A. Steel, J. H. Campbell; Disabled Ministers' Fund, J. Crawford; Church Erection, Charles Hutchinson, D. D. McKee; Church Erection, Charles Hutchinson, S. C. Day; Memorial Fund, T. S. Crow, Charles Hutchinson; Sunday Schools, I. I. St. John; Foreign Mission, D. Stuart, M. C. Browning; Publications, W. Torrence, J. B. Moore; Freedmen, J. W. Blythe, N. A. Siddal. It was ordered that a committee be appointed to immediately provide for the transfer of the church lot in Jeffersonville to a new church to be organized hereafter; referred to Rev. T. S. Crow, Dr. W. H. Holland, J. S. Ball. It was moved and carried that an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery be held in Franklin, at 4 p. m., on the Thursday after the second Tuesday in October. A communication from Colonel Shuler, Warden of the State Prison South, invited the members of the Presbytery to visit the prison at eight o'clock a. m. on Thursday. The invitation was accepted. The time and place of the next meeting of the Presbytery was fixed on the 5th of April next, at 7 p. m., in the First Presbyterian Church in Madison, Indiana.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Hon. John Q. A. King for Governor.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "We take pleasure in publishing the letter from 'Central Kentucky,' in regard to the candidacy of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Governor John Q. A. King, for Governor. We endorse all our correspondent says of the principles, talent and eminent administrative ability of Governor King. We have heretofore suggested Gov. King's name to the Democracy of Kentucky, as a person eminently qualified to fill the position of Governor, and ask that his claim be taken under consideration. We ask an attentive consideration of 'Central Kentucky's' communication:"

EDITOR KENTUCKIAN: It has been a time-honored custom of the people to express, through the columns of the leading organs of their party, their preference for men who might be induced to accept official position in the councils of the State or nation; so, following up this old custom, we desire to bring before the Democracy of this State, as a candidate for Governor, the name of Hon. John Q. A. King, of Paducah, who, as a member of the House of Representatives for many years, a Senator for four years, and Speaker of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor for a time, made hosts of friends, and did great honor and credit to himself, his constituency and the State, over which he presided with so much dignity, impartiality and ability.

It is high time the Democracy were looking about for some suitable candidate for the office of Governor. In doing so, no name suggests itself more prominently than that of the distinguished gentleman above alluded to. His long experience in halls of legislation, his extensive acquaintance throughout the State, his great popularity among the people, his ability as a sound lawyer of twenty years' experience and practice, and his peculiar talent in arousing popular applause by his eloquence, furnish convincing evidences of his fitness for the candidacy for the office of Governor.

Gov. King is now in the enjoyment of fine health and vigor of manhood, and can bring to the discharge of the duties of the office the energy and vigor of youth, coupled with the prudence and wisdom of mature manhood, so essential to a correct and impartial administration of State affairs. Therefore, in the name of the Democracy of Central Kentucky, and the redeemed mountain counties of the eastern belt, and the southeast, where Gov. King was born and reared to manhood, and where he enjoys a popularity second to no one, we ask that his name shall be placed prominently before the whole people of his native State, and we ask for him the unanimous nomination for Governor. His Democracy and integrity are unsullied. His end of the State has heretofore been ignored in the distribution of State offices, and that portion of the State, in justice to her gallant and unflinching sons and voters, who roll up their thousand majorities, demands the Governor—and it should have it. And in the event that Gov. King is nominated for Governor by the Democracy, he will receive a splendid majority all over.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

☞ The important question as to which side a gentleman on horseback ought to take when riding with a lady is yet unsettled; therefore it is safe to take either side.

☞ A tailor was startled the other day by the return of a bill which he had sent to a magazine editor, with a notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined."

☞ It is estimated that America, when her productive power is fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
3:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:50 P. M. / 1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	3:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday	[illegible]	3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

Grading on the Baltimore and Potomac has been finished to the main line of the road from the Patapsco to below Marlboro. Ties are being delivered along the line, and it is probable that a considerable portion of the rail will be laid this fall.

The Selma Times of the 21st says: "Track-laying was commenced yesterday on the Selma and New Orleans railroad. We understand that iron enough for four miles of track has been received, and more is expected in a few days, and that the work of putting it down will be pushed rapidly forward. The road bed, we believe, is ready for the iron for several miles out."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1870.

The universal complaint is that money is tight. None of our banks are discounting for any one except their own friends. The rates, however, are unchanged, and gilt-edge paper is taken to a limited extent at 8@10 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is rather close, and we find the supply just about sufficient to meet the demand. The rate is par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Has been moving freely to-day, and our brokers bid close. Gold opened at 116¾, rose to 117⅛ and closed at 117⅛.

Messrs. Norton, Gault & Co., bankers, No. 259 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	116¾	117⅛
Silver halves and quarters	112	[illegible]
Silver dimes	110	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Attract very little notice among our capitalists, as they pay too little interest; there is a slight weakening noticeable in New York quotations for governments, but no great decline has taken place.

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	..	..
" '62	112	112	112	..	¼
" '64	111½	111¼	111	..	¼
" '65	111⅜	111¼	111⅛	..	¼
New issue	109⅞	110	110	..	..
" '67	110	110⅛	110	..	⅛
Coupons '68	110⅛	110⅛	110	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	106¼	106	106⅛	..	⅛
Cy 6s	112	111⅝	111⅝	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The trade in locals is fair; capitalists are beginning to buy freely, and the money market is so close that some good bargains can be picked up. City bonds and bank stocks claim the largest share of attention, but there is some life in Nashville railroad stock, and Short-line 2d mortgage bonds are going off pretty lively.

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	104	@105
National Bank, second	[illegible]	@ 97½
National Bank, Planters'	112	@113
National Bank, City	100	@101
Bank of Kentucky	112	@113
Bank of Louisville	88	@ 90
Merchants' Bank	111	@113
Commercial Bank	75½	@ 76½
Northern Bank	119	@120
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	96½	@ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	95	@ 97
Falls City Tobacco bank	102	@103
Masonic bank	100	@101
Security bank	110	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	132	@134
Farmers' bank	95½	@ 96½
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@101
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	117	@109
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	83	@ 84
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40	@ 41
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	..	@ ..
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79	@ 80

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74	@ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c	76	@ 78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80	@ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	79	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 pr c	77	@ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	79	@ 80
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	@ 82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79	@ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76	@ 77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79	@ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	@ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	86	@ 87
" " third issue, 6 per c	79	@ 81
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	77½	@ 78½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	100	@101
" " " new 5 per c	88	@ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96	@ 98
" " " new, 7 pr c	80	@ 81
L. & F. R. R. bonds (O branch), 7 per c	84	@ 85*
L., C. & L. R. R., 8 per cent	..	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c, due '77	93	@ 94*
" " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c, due '80	89	@ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c, due '75	95	@ 96*
" " cons'd mort., 7 pr c	..	@ 90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87	@ 88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	89½	@ 90
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	..	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	..	
Madison County bonds	..	@ 90*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent	80	@ 81* / 87½*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets are still quiet, and the weather for a few days past has been within a few degrees as warm and as oppressive as at any time during the summer season. Merchants are returning from their summer retreats and are preparing for the fall business. Goods are arriving in large quantities and in all the departments of miscellaneous merchandise stocks will be in point of extent, variety and excellence fully up to the wants of buyers. At this particular juncture there is some hesitancy exhibited and doubts are expressed with regard to financial affairs, but it is presumable that present complications will be removed before the fall trade fairly sets in.

The New York Journal of Commerce in its money article of the 22d says:

We have not seen for many months past as much hesitation among shrewd business men in relation to financial operations as we find to-day. Some think the near future is full of golden promises, and that if they only knew the right thing to buy they might catch a flood-tide leading on to fortune. Others are less sanguine, and see no prospect of any such renewed activity and excitement for many months to come. We read the graphic appeals made to us to decide this doubtful question but we decline the post of the oracle, and confine ourselves to a plain description of the present. The fall trade cannot be wholly cut off much of the produce raised including cotton as well as breadstuffs must be sold whether prices are high or low; most of the goods made here as well as those imported will seek a market even if there be no profit to the fabricant or the importer; but it is largely a question of feeling whether this necessary part of the trade shall go off with spirit, or drag its length tamely along to the general discomfort of all who have it in hand. The tail of a kite has the same length whether it float gracefully in midair or trail in the dust, but the motion in one case is very unlike that in the other. Extreme men run the most risk; there must be a fair volume of trade, and this may yield a fair profit to the prudent dealer, who is neither carried off his feet by a speculative excitement nor laid on his back in a fit of chronic depression.

COTTON—The tone of dispatches for several days has been more encouraging to holders, but the markets seem to be unsettled and it is difficult to foreshadow the immediate future. In regard to the arrivals of new cotton and the condition of the crop the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of Saturday says: We learn from New Orleans that several bales of new cotton have been received there since our report of last Friday. The first arrival was of three bales from the mouth of Red river, parish of West Feliciana, on Saturday the 13th inst. It will be remembered that the first arrival of Louisiana cotton of the previous crop was on the 7th of August, so that the crop in that State, so far as this is any index of that fact, is six days later than the last crop. The Georgia cotton which we reported last week as having arrived at this port was received at Savannah on the 6th of August against the 13th of the same month last year. Compared with the previous crop the following is the statement for the several States:

State.	First Bale of this Crop.	First Bale of last Crop.	Difference.
Texas	July 28.	Aug. 3.	6 days earlier.
Alabama	Aug. 9.	Aug. 11.	2 days earlier.
Savannah	Aug. 6.	Aug. 12.	6 days earlier.
Louisiana	Aug. 13.	Aug. 7.	6 days later.

We notice that all the New Orleans papers report the crop in that State full two weeks later than last year, and claim that the first bales are not an indication this year of the position of the crop. Be this as it may, it would appear that at the other points cotton is at least in as forward a state, and general picking will begin as early as last season. Our advices this week from Galveston have been especially favorable.

The New York market has shown more firmness for stock on the spot, and a better demand for spinning grades, while low grades are very dull.

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1867-68—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1868-69—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1869-70—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,429,205	1,609,316	2,260,557	1,447,643	....	....

SATISTICAL POSITION.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in U. S. ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in interior towns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,349,709	1,146,171	1,009,134
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869		197,329	
Decrease compared with 1868			160,484.
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	85,000	140,000	125,000
Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool	9a9¼d.	14d.	10¼d.
Price of mid. Orleans in New York	20c.	35½c.	30¼c.
Price of gold	116¼	132⅞	145⅝

SUNDAY SHIPMENTS.

By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1869. Gt. Brit.	Con't	1870. Gt. Brit.	Con't.
Exports 6th Aug. to 13 Aug. inclusive	19,000	....	6,970	100
Previously reported	716,000	145,600	844,145	171,980
	735,000	145,600	851,115	172,080
Deficit to Great Britain			116,115	
Deficit to Continent			27,080	

THE ENGLISH WHEAT MARKET.—The London correspondent of the New York Financial Chronicle, under date of Aug. 6th, writes as follows:

Great efforts have been made to raise the price of breadstuffs this week, but they have been only partially successful. The weather has been fine for harvest work, the showers of rain which have fallen being calculated to swell the grain without in any way injuring it. A large breadth of land has been cut, and the produce is now being rapidly stacked. Owing to the shortness of the stem—the result of a dry season—the stacks may look smaller than usual, but with regard to the amount of wheat produced, it is the opinion that it is about an average. The wheat sent to market up to the present time has been of good quality, and it is probable that, unless the weather be adverse, the new crop will be marketed freely [illegible]. The price of wheat is [illegible] the result of the [illegible] the average price of wheat in England and Wales is [illegible] against [illegible] last year, [illegible] in 1869, [illegible] in 1867 and [illegible] in 1866. It will be seen, therefore, that the war has not yet had the effect of raising the wheat trade, but of raising to a point at which we are more likely to secure large supplies from abroad.

Our importations of cereals continue on a large scale, and the total for the season is now very heavy. As compared with last year there is an increase of nearly 11,000,000 cwt.; oats show an increase of nearly 2,000,000 cwt.; Indian corn, 4,300,000 cwt.; and flour, 2,200,000 cwt. The return of imports is as follows:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

	1869-70. Imports.	Exports.	1868-69. Imports.	Exports.
Wheat, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,325
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	92,728	60
Oats	[illegible]	60,561	177,836	5,174
Peas	100,446	515	1,654	125
Beans	44,321	668	[illegible]	....
Indian corn	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Flour	[illegible]	12,979	[illegible]	125

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (SEPTEMBER 1st.)

Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,499
Indian corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,476
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,318

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	22	144
Bacon, tcs	[illegible]	112
Bacon, casks	130	276
Butter, pkgs	11	3
Barley, sks	432	18
Bagging, pcs	..	13
Bale Rope, coils	14	20
Cotton, bales	221	335
Coffee, bgs	217	93
Cheese, bxs	40	26
Candles, bxs	150	40
Cement, bbls	..	1495
Corn, sks	105	450
Corn, bush	..	3500
Eggs, bxs, pkgs	1	1
Flour, bbls	21	1011
Fruit, pkgs	24	22
Furniture, pcs	294	1323
Feathers, sks	16	77
Hides, bdls	38	480
Hogs, head	47	..
Hay, bales	179	90
Horses, head	7	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	1103	512
Iron, pig, tons	63	27
Lard, tcs	103	147
Lard, kegs	81	117
Malt	225	106
Merchandise, pkgs	847	992
Mules, head	1	29
Nails, kegs	48	180
Offal, sks	..	3
Oats, sks	530	150
Pork, bbls	..	49
Pork, pcs	20	12
Potatoes, bbls	150	195
Rye, sks	127	..
Sugar, hhds	11	27
Sugar, bxs and bbls	14	203
Salt, bbls	..	215
Seeds, bags	41	35
Shingles, No	..	6500
Tobacco, hhds	74	90
Tobacco, boxes	121	287
Whisky, bbls	379	568
Wheat, sacks	1577	1502
Wool, bags	17	2
Woodenware, pkgs	209	293

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Under the declining tendency of high wines, alcohol rules lower and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 87@1 90 per gallon.

APPLES—Offerings are fully up to the requirements of the market and the range of prices the same as for several days past. We quote, as to quality, at $1 to 3 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at 28 to 30c for good to prime lots.

BARK—Prime chestnut oak commands $11 to 12 per cord, but the demand is light.

BATTING—Is quotably unchanged and prices for the various qualities range from 22 to 27c per pound.

BAGS—Dealers report ample supply of seamless grain bags, and prices are fully maintained. Burlaps are steady with a fair demand. We quote grain bags:

2-bushel	42½	@45
2½-bushel	50	@55
3-bushel	58	@63
4-bushel burlaps	20	@22
2-bushel do	17	@18

BUTTER—Country butter is in good request and prices are steady. Prime to choice lots are selling on arrival at 20 to 25c, and cooking butter commands 15 to 18c per lb. Ohio butter is steady at 24@25c; prime New York tub is quoted at 33@35c. We note sales of 500 lbs of country butter at 23@25c.

BAGGING—Is in active demand and aggregate transactions are fully up to the expectations of dealers. We note sales of 1,050 pcs hemp and flax at quotations. We continue to quote 2-lb hemp at 29½ to 30c., and 2¼-lb jute and flax at 30 to 31c.

BALE ROPE—Is steady, and sales are made at 8½@9c for coils and half-coils.

BARLEY—Receipts are quite liberal, but sales from store are of moderate extent. Dealers are paying for spring 75@85c, and 95c@$1 10 for fall.

COFFEE—We have no change of special importance to notice in the coffee market. A good jobbing demand for the season is reported. Stocks are ample. We quote: Common to choice Rio is held at 18¼ to 24c per lb. Other descriptions are steady and quotably unchanged.

CORN—The tendency of prices is to lower quotations. Some sales are reported for shipment, but the market is showing very little vitality. Dealers are holding prime shelled at 90c @$1, sacks included. Ear corn is in light local demand, and commands 80@85c on arrival, though large lots could not be sold at over 75c. Sales are made from store at 85@90c.

COTTON YARNS—Are unchanged in every respect, and we reproduce previous quotations. The demand is only moderate, and dealers are well supplied.

No. 500, per dozen, at		15½@17½c
" 600, "	at	13½@15½c
" 700, "	at	11½@13½c

COTTON—The market to-day was dull, and quotably unchanged. We quote:

Middling	18	@18¼
Low middling	17	@17¼
Good ordinary	14½	@15
Ordinary	12½	@13

CEMENT—The market is unchanged, and sales to-day amounted to 1495 bbls at $1 75@2.

CANDLES—Are in good demand, and prices firm at our quotations. We note sales 100 boxes 12-oz star at 14½c. We quote full weight candles at 19½@20½c, 12-oz at 14½@15½c, and 11-oz at 13@14c. Tallow candles at 13@ 13½c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory cheese is steady at 13½ @14½c, with a fair demand. Sales include 90 boxes at quotations. Kentucky cream cheese is firm at 13½@14½c per lb.

EGGS—Rule firm, with light receipts, and sales are made on arrival at 13@14c per dozen in lots, with sales to-day of 500 dozen.

FLAX SEED—Is firm, and readily commands $1 90 per bushel. Choice lots would bring $2.

FEATHERS—The market rules steady, and dealers are paying for strictly prime and choice lots 75@77c per lb. Lots that inspect fair command 60@65c, while inferior qualities, mixed, &c., are nominal, and we hear of sales as low as 30c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quotably unchanged. The local trade is buying pretty liberally, but there is little else doing in the market. Sales include 400 bbls assorted grades, within the range of our figures. We quote:

Fine	$4 50	@4 75
Superfine	5 00	@5 25
Extra	5 50	@5 75
Extra family	5 75	@6 00
A No. 1	7 00	@7 25
Fancy	7 50	@8 25
Rye Flour	6 00	@6 25

GINSENG—Is in fair demand and dealers are paying 60@65c for strictly prime lots. Inferior qualities range from 45 to 50c per lb.

HAY—Receipts are equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged. Prices on the wharf range from $16 to 17 50 per ton, with an advance of $1 to 2 00 per ton from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—Find ready sales at our figures. We quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 15@17c and green salted at 8@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stock are ample and the demand is improving. Prices range from 5½c for large quantities to 6½@7c in jobbing lots.

MALT—Is in good request, and firm. We note sales of 200 bushels spring at $1 25. We quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45; spring at $1 10@1 25; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A moderate trade in manufactured tobacco is reported, and dealers are not revising quotations. We quote:

Va. extra fig and fancy styles	$1 10	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	85	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A fair jobbing demand is reported, and prices are unchanged. Sirups are held at 40c@$1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses is steady at 80@ 90c per gallon, with light stocks.

NAILS—Prices are unchanged. We quote 10d to 40d at $4@4 25 per keg, and other numbers in proportion.

OFFAL—The market is quiet, and prices steady. We quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $18 @19, middlings at $20@30, and shipstuffs at $24@ 25 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in liberal supply, and prices are steady. We quote at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

OILS—Linseed oil is steady at $1 08@1 13 for raw and boiled. We quote lard oil at $1 20@1 25 for No. 1 and $1@1 08 for No. 2. Coal oil 25c.

OATS—Only a moderate business is doing in oats, and that is confined chiefly to the local trade. Receipts are liberal, and dealers are paying on arrival 35@40c as to quality, and sales are made at 45c in bulk, and 47@50c including burlaps.

POULTRY—Receipts of chickens are liberal, and young command $2 50@3 25 per dozen on arrival. We note sales of 50 dozen at $2 50@3 25.

PROVISIONS—The market is exhibiting no features, and prices to-day are quotably unchanged, except for mess pork, which rules a shade firmer; we quote at $29 50@30 00 per bbl. Bacon was quiet, with sales of 30 casks clear rib sides at 17¾c, and 22 casks shoulders at 14¼c; we quote clear sides at 18¼@19c, clear rib sides at 17¾@18c, and shoulders at 14¼@15c. Bulk meats are quiet and steady. Hams are in demand, with sales of 30 tcs sugar-cured at 24½@25c; 19 do family hams at 23½@24c. Lard is quiet at 16½@ 17c for prime tierce, and 18@19c for keg.

RYE—Dealers continue to pay 75c per bushel on arrival.

RICE—Prices are steady and dealers quote at 8½@9¼ per lb for the various qualities.

STARCH—Is steady and stocks are ample. We quote the various brands at 5¾@7c in round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Is in fair demand. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7¾@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 35	
Small	2 10	
Small dairy	2 10	
Table salt, small barrels	3 50	@3 75

SUGARS—We have no change to note in quotations. A fair demand for the various descriptions characterizes the market, and stocks are equal to the demand. We quote at 11@13c for common to choice. Hard standards are steady at 14½ to 15½c; soft refined at 12½@14½c; Demerara 12@13½c. Porto Rico sugars are steady at 11@12½c, and Cubas are in fair request at 11@12c.

WOOL—Receipts are of limited importance, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying for unwashed wool 25@31c per lb, and tub-washed commands 41@47c per lb.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is in light demand, with sales at 91@92c, tax paid.

WHEAT—Receipts to-day are of less magnitude, and prices about the same. We quote red at $1 05@1 10, and white at $1 15@1 20 per bushel on arrival.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The current tobacco year is now rapidly drawing to a close, with the usual indications which attend the winding up of affairs for the season. Receipts are falling off, though still liberal for the time of year. At the present rate of offerings it is pretty certain the market will aggregate fully 40,000 hhds by the 1st of November, and should the new year's crop be as large as possible will exceed that amount. While there is no very marked change in the market, it is evidently weaker, and the tendency is to lower prices for all grades. The sales at the auction warehouses to-day aggregate 158 hhds.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 8 hhds Monroe county lugs and leaf at $6 60, 7 05, 8 50, 6 50, 5 50, 7 65, 7 25, 7 65; 1 hhd Warren county low lugs and leaf at $7, 7 60, 8, 10 75; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at 5 65, 6, 7 30, 7 45; 1 hhd Todd county lugs leaf at 7 80; 1 hhd Hickman at 9 50; 2 hhds Butler county lugs and leaf at 5 60, 6 70, 7 10, 7 30; 10 hhds Indiana lugs and leaf at 4 20, 5, 5 20, 7 20, 7 60, 5, 6 25, 7, 7 25, 8 90.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 9 hhds Warren county lugs at $4 70 to $6 80; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 30 to $8 45; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $4 and $4 30.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Indiana low leaf at $7 70; 3 hhds Hart county low leaf at $7 30, 8 30; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 80; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 60; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $5 35.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 2 hhds Green county lugs at $6 30, 6 80; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $5 15; 3 hhds Taylor county leaf at $7 [illegible]; 2 hhds Green county, Ind., lugs at $6 [illegible]; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $7 [illegible]; Barren county lugs at $5 75, 6 20; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $10; 1 hhd Bland. [illegible] Hart county low lugs at $5 [illegible].

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 2 hhds Logan county common to good leaf at $9 60, 11 60, 12 50; 11 hhds [illegible] county lugs and leaf, 9 15, 7 50, 9 30, 5 50, 8 15, 8 20; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf, 5 55, 9 35, 5 35, 8 30, 8 35, 6 30, 8 80, 6 30; 1 hhd Tennessee low leaf, 7 70; 1 hhd Barren county lugs, 6 30; 1 hhd factory, 7 50.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 38 hhds: 15 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10 60, 9 75, 9 60, 9 40, 8 90, 8 40, 9 40, 8 10, 8, 7 30, 7, 7, 7, 9 80, 8 80; 11 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frosted at $6 70, $6 60, 5 35, 6, 6 80, 8 10, 6, 5 80, 8 35, 7 35; 1 hhd Todd county frozen tobacco at $3; 3 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash at $5 30, 6; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $9 10; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $9 60, 8; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $9 10; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $6 80, 5 20.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, August 22, 1870.

CATTLE—The market for this class of stock has ruled tolerably brisk for the last three days, all for good cattle, while thin scalawags are hard to sell: we quote for thin and inferior 2½ to 3c.; common, 3½ to 4c.; good to the best grades of butcher cattle 4½ to 5½c.; extra, 5¾ to 6c.; shipping cattle—none selling; we quote from 6½ to 7¼c.; extra, 7½c.; none left over unsold.

HOGS—Market ruling good; arrivals light; we quote for thin 7½ to 8½c.; medium, 8¾ to 9¼c.; and for the best No. 1 heavy, well-fatted hogs, 9½ to 9¾c. There have been some few sales made of extra hogs at 10c., but there are but few sales made at those figures. All sold that are left in pens.

SHEEP—Receipts for this class of stock are moderate for the last three days. Good, nice butcher sheep would bring a fair price. Thin scalawags are hard to sell at any price. We quote for thin, poor sheep $1 to $1 50 per head; common, $1 75 to $2 50, and for good butcher sheep, by the pound, 3½ to 4½c. Heavy, well-fatted sheep, 4¾ to 5 cents. Lambs are selling as to quality, at from $1 50 to $3 50 for common, and for the best $3 to $4.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened active, with offerings amounting to 339 head, which were mostly of the common and medium grades. There were but few extra stock on the market to-day. There were sold to-day about 305 head, mostly to butchers for home consumption, there being no buyers from other points except farmers, who buy smooth steers for feeding purposes. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-blood and full-blooded Durhams, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600; these would sell from $7 to $7 50; none on the market. The second quality consist of smooth steers, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300, which sell from $6 25 to $7. Oxen that are fat and smooth sell from $5 50 to $6 25; choice butchers' stuff consist of fat, smooth steers, cows and heifers, that weigh from 850 to 1,100 lbs; they sell from $5 25 to $6. The second quality sell from $4 to $5. Common and inferior sell from $2 75 to $3 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows are in fair demand, and sell as to quality from $30 to $65 per head.

SHEEP—The market has been active. Supply fair. Feeders are on the market and buy all the wethers that will weigh from 90 to 110 pounds, for which they will pay from $3 to $4 per 100 gross. Sheep that will weigh from 120 to 150 pounds sell from $4 50 to $5 25 per 100 pounds gross. Common mixed lots are hard to sell at from $1 75 to $2 50 per head.

LAMBS—Are in fair demand and sell as to quality at from $2 to $3 75 for common and medium and $3 to $3 75 for choice and extra.

HOGS—The demand has been fair but prices are a shade lower. We quote light stock hogs at from $5 to $8 50; fair and good butcher hogs at from $9 to $9 40, and choice lots heavy, well-fatted at from $9 50 to $9 90 per 100 pounds gross.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	12 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	3 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	3 P. M.
New Orleans	ST. MARYS	5 P. M.
New Orleans	LEONIDAS	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 24.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Potomac, Cin.
Tarascon, Hend. — Sandy, Troy.
Shannon, N. O.

DEPARTURES—Aug. 24.

Potomac, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Tarascon, Hend. — Sandy, Troy.
Nat Williams, Mad.

THE RIVER has fallen six inches in the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. yesterday. Now in the pass down the Indian chute, three feet six inches, and about seven feet on Portland bar. Weather continues very warm, with the mercury ranging from 85 to 93. Business moderately active.

The Camelia will be down from Cincinnati this morning en route for Memphis.

The Armadillo will commence loading for New Orleans after the departure of the Leonidas.

The Glasgow is billed for White river, to leave Saturday.

The Palestine is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 3 p. m.

The St. Marys will leave at 5 p. m. for New Orleans direct.

The Mollie Gratz will take her departure this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Clarksville and Nashville.

The steamer Leonidas, Capt. Maratta, is advertised to leave for New Orleans this day at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The Cincinnati mail line is bringing down large quantities of freight for reshipment to New Orleans.

A bid of $20,000 was refused for the M. J. Wicks a week or so before the auction sale. She was afterward sold for $23,000.

It is probable that Captain Patterson, of the Silver Spray, will become owner of the C. B. Church.

Captain J. P. Sedam's new boat is loading at Cincinnati and will be down Sunday morning en route for New Orleans.

The Nat Williams has entered the Louisville and Madison trade, with Capt. Noah Neal in command. She will make tri-weekly trips, leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The new boat Potomac has, for the present, taken the place of the Gen. Buell, to run between this city and Cincinnati. The Buell is being thoroughly overhauled.

The body of Captain Jordan, lost on the Silver Spray, has not yet been recovered. One of the five unrecognized bodies buried by Captain Patterson had three false teeth on a gold plate.

Capt. Jas. McClosky, who died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 19th inst., was formerly a resident of Cincinnati, and served as a Commodore in the rebel navy at New Orleans.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: John Levi, of Louisville, was in the city yesterday, examining the New Pacific and laying in a supply of balls and bats, and selecting a uniform for the Louisville Base Ball Marine Club.

The Merchants' Southern Line of St. Louis and New Orleans packets will comprise the new steamers Clara Bain, Jno. Kyle, W. R. Stewart, Belle Silver, T. L. McGill, M. J. Wicks, Henry Ames, Columbia, and others. Several of the above will be equal in capacity and elegance to any steamers afloat.

The question of a free wharf vs. wharfage tax as imposed by the city of St. Louis, will soon be tested and rapidly carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Memphis Packet Company will probably be the defendants in the case, and the argument will be of great interest to the whole Mississippi Valley in general, as well as to boatmen in particular.

The steamer Shannon arrived from New Orleans yesterday. She will immediately commence loading for a return trip. The following is her manifest for this port: McAtee & Cassilly, 331 bbls roofing pitch; to order, 102 bbls roofing pitch; A. Ponds & Son, 1 box mdse; Bridgeford & Co., 1 box mdse; J. C. Ameling & Co., 3 bbls gunny bags. For New Albany—J. Bragdon & Co., 122 tons old railroad iron.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st says: "We do not remember of ever witnessing so clear a landing as that of yesterday. We notice that the upper wharf is presenting a new appearance quite rapidly. The workmen have planked up from the ferry-house up as far as Poydras [illegible] and by the middle [illegible] upcoming. Work the Vicksburg packet landing will be done so as to enable these packets to put in there. By doing that the workmen can have a better chance in their upward course of construction. While noticing the repairs of the upper it may not be amiss to note the progress on the section below the ferry. The contractors of that section, although not so far advanced in their work as those of the upper wharf, are getting on about as fast as could be expected. The piling on that section of the steamboat landing was the most difficult part of the job, having to make a large extension out, while the upper wharf did not require it. This, no doubt, accounts for their not being so far advanced in their work as the other sections. When, at all events, when the two sections are finished our river friends will look upon a far more substantial levee than they have yet seen. The river at this port is now 12 feet 10 inches below the high-water mark of 1862."

We find the following in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bulletin in reference to preventing incrustation in boilers: "The invention of Mr. C. Forster, of Augsburg, Bavaria, consists in placing a vessel above the boiler, and connected to it by two pipes, thus: To the top of the boiler is bolted a standard, through which are two small pipes. To the upper end of this standard is a cock or valve. This is secured, having two passages through it to open or close the passages from the boiler through the standard to a closed vessel, which vessel he bolts on to the upper side of the cock or valve. This closed vessel, which is secured to the boiler by the standard and valve chamber, has two pipes in it extending upward from the passages in the valve chamber to about its center, or a little higher; the passages or pipes at the lower end of the standard are connected to two similar pipes projecting downward into the boiler, reaching below the low-water level. In this manner there is a continuous passage from the boiler to the closed vessel above, as described by means of two distinct pipes and passages, each pipe being open at both ends, but capable of being closed by the valve between the boiler and closed vessel above."

See third or fourth page for river dispatches.

☞ A long-continued drouth in New England recalls the story of a minister of New Hampshire, who prayed for rain in this fashion: "O, Lord, we pray for rain! Not a tearin', drivin' rain, such as harrers up the face of natur, but a drizzlin', sozzlin' rain, such as lasts all day and pretty much all night."

☞ A family in Stamford, Conn., was terribly distressed from Saturday evening until Monday morning by the receipt of a telegram saying, "Virginia is dead." Their daughter Virginia was absent in Philadelphia and expected home. It was ascertained that the dispatch should have read, "Virginia is delayed."

☞ The peace force of a Prussian corps d'armee is, in round numbers, 25,000 men; on a war footing, 50,000; and with the Landwehr in, 100,000.

☞ Blank forms of proposal are used by Minnesota ladies when their young men are slow in coming to the point.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrive. Day.	Arrive. Sun.	Close. Day.	Close. Sun.
Cin. & Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Chicago	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga &	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebanon & Richmond Branch	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bardstown	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington and Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. Way Mail	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Mail	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville Mail Boat	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
New Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Brandenburg, Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Washington	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Shepherdsville	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

M. de Lesseps has received the order of the Star of India.

The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived off Moville yesterday.

F. C. Clark, a planter, of Izard county, Tennessee, was killed by the kick of a horse on Saturday.

Kirk's lieutenant-colonel, Berger, was yesterday confined in jail at Raleigh, on writs sued out by Joseph Turner and others.

The Republican convention of the Fourteenth Ohio District, at West Salem, yesterday, nominated [illegible] for Congress.

Hon. C. W. Gilfillan was unanimously renominated for Congress by the convention of the Twentieth Pennsylvania District at Stoneboro yesterday.

A certificate of authority was yesterday issued from the office of the Comptroller of Currency to the National Bank of Maysville, Ky., to commence business on a capital of $300,000.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, it Memphis yesterday, voted in favor of issuing a million of dollars of third-mortgage bonds to liquidate its indebtedness.

The Democratic convention of the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts assembled at Cambridge yesterday, and upon the first ballot nominated Hon. R. K. Chambers, of Belmont county.

The New York State Colored Convention, at Saratoga yesterday, elected Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of New York, President, and invited all persons present, without distinction of race or color, to take part in the proceedings. Various committees were appointed and an address delivered by Rev. H. H. Garnett.

The Tyne crew, six in number, arrived at Montreal yesterday, bringing four boats. They leave immediately for La Chine and go into training. The St. Johns crew are also training regularly at St. Johns, going over a six-mile course three times daily in a new boat. They are expected to beat any time heretofore made by them.

The War News.

From the most reliable of the European dispatches this morning it is evident that Bazaine has got away from Metz by a circuitous route, and is on the way, or by this time has, in all probability, joined the force under Marshal McMahon at Rheims, which has been selected, it seems, as the point of the juncture and perhaps of a desperate stand in front of Paris. Such is probably the case, and, as the Prussian army will of course follow close upon the heels of the French a battle may be fought at any moment.

We have this morning also a continuation of the graphic account of the battle of Gravelotte, a portion of which only was received in time for publication on yesterday. It shows that affair to have been more bloody and desperate than the most sensational accounts had previously represented it. The correspondent, though on the Prussian side and in sympathy with the German cause, seems to give a very fair account of it, which, in the main, may be accepted as reliable. It will be read with interest.

BASE BALL.

Eagle vs. Falls City.

The return game between the above-named clubs attracted a small but appreciative audience at Cedar Hill yesterday. The Eagles being the challenging club, presented for the first time this season a dead ball. The ball used yesterday was made by Peck & Snyder, in New York, and is an improvement on any other ball yet made. It is of a red color, thus enabling the fielders to see it better. The game was one of the most interesting of the season, and those who failed to attend lost a treat. The Falls City maintained the lead up to the fifth inning, when the Eagles took the lead, and by a series of heavy and safe batting maintained it. Dyler in the left field distinguished himself by several good stops and two running fly catches from Booth's bat. Their rapid improvement should encourage the Falls City boys. The following is the score of the game:

FALLS CITY.	O.	R.	EAGLE.	O.	R.
Johnson, p	2	4	Bodley, 3 b	5	3
Specht, 2 b	1	4	Muir, 2 b	1	5
Turnley, s. s	3	2	Booth, p	4	3
Richardson, 1 b	3	2	McCullough, c	2	4
Moulx, 3 b	3	2	Caldwell, r f	2	4
Kiser, c f	3	2	McConnell, s s	3	4
Dyler, l f	3	2	Graham, l f	3	3
Mack, r f	5	1	Hamilton, 1 f	5	1
Durning, c	2	3	Anderson, c f	1	5
Total	24	19	Total	24	26

RUNS SCORED.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Eagles	6	2	2	1	0	1	12	2	—26
Falls City	4	2	1	3	4	1	2	2	—19

RUNS EARNED.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Eagle	0	0	1	0	3	2	4	2	—12
Falls City	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	—9

Umpire—Mr. Jenkins.
Scorers—Richard Long, for Eagle; J. A. Haldeman, for Falls City.
Fly catches—Eagle, 7; Falls City, 5.
Foul bound catches—Eagle, 4; Falls City, 8.
Base play—Put out by Graham, 10; Bodley, 1; Muir, 8; Richardson, 6; Specht, 1.
Run out—Eagle, 1; Falls City, 0.
Struck out—Eagle, 2; Falls City, 1.

"I's," of Indianapolis, vs. Eagles To-day.

A fine game will be played at Cedar Hill this afternoon, between the "I's," of Indianapolis, and the Eagles, and unless the latter have out a strong nine, and play a much closer game than they did the first half of the game yesterday, they will stand a first rate chance of being defeated. The "I's" is an excellent club—have played with most of the professional clubs this season, and made a good record, and yesterday they defeated the Athletics, of Jeffersonville, by the overwhelming odds of 71 to 23. The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday, which evidently rather fears the result of the contest with the Eagles, says:

To-morrow the "I's" play the Eagles, of Louisville. This is a very strong club, and will, in all probability, carry away a ball. But our boys are flushed and confident from their easy victory over the Riversides, at Evansville, on last Friday, and are determined to give a good account of themselves. We shall see.

We hope the strangers will be greeted by a large crowd this afternoon. Sufficient cars will be on the Fourth-street road to accommodate all who may attend. The ladies who may visit Cedar Hill—and for their admission no charge is made—will be repaid by seeing a well-fought and interesting game.

The Junior Red Stockings at Lexington.

SCORE—JUNIOR REDS 27, LEXINGTONS 19.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Aug. 24.—An interesting game of base-ball was played this afternoon at the trotting-track, between the Junior Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Lexingtons, of this city. The game was called at 3 o'clock, and closed at 5, with the following result:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Red Stockings, Jr.	4	1	4	3	1	5	3	5	2	—27
Lexingtons	3	3	0	1	1	3	5	0	3	—19

This is the first game the young men who aspire to the fame of their famous seniors have played on their prospective tour. They seemed to know that they had the game in their own hands, and "took it easy," but showed throughout the game, whenever a good chance for displaying their skill presented itself, that they were well drilled in the manual.

Reds were easy this morning that they would beat the Lexingtons three or four to one, with but few takers.

The attendance was quite large and was composed of a great number of ladies, who seemed to take a great deal of interest in the game and applauded the successful players of both clubs.

The Junior Reds play the Orions, of this place, to-morrow afternoon, and will, doubtless, find in them equally as good contestants as the Lexingtons.

A base ball festival was held in New Orleans last week, and during its progress the Southerns played a picked nine, and narrowly escaped defeat. The following is the score of the game:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Southerns	0	2	0	1	1	0	5	0	7	—16
Picked Nine	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	—11

The Red Stockings, Jr., of Cincinnati, will play the Orions, of Lexington, to-day. They will also play the Valleys at Frankfort to-morrow—Friday. As the Valley is one of the best clubs in the State, and in good practice, a close game may be anticipated.

The Eagles have a hard fight ahead for Saturday. The Junior Red Stockings, who beat the Lexingtons so handsomely yesterday, will strain every nerve to treat the Eagles in the same manner.

Wil Wright, late of the Falls City Club, scored the only two runs made on his side in the game between the Live Oaks and Senior Reds at Cincinnati on Monday.

The largest room in the country is in a mill on the Shetucket river, R. I. It is 750 feet long by 71 wide. The building itself, not yet quite completed, will be 2,100 feet long, 75 wide and four stories high.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Kentucky State House of Reform.

The statistics of our courts [illegible] abundant proof that the majority of criminals are those whose early life has been neglected, and who have been allowed to grow up in idleness [illegible]. [illegible] Col. E. K. White, of this city, have devoted their energies to the establishment of an institution wherein the homeless and friendless, as well as the vicious youth of our State, could be kindly cared for, rescued from the paths of idleness and crime, taught useful trades, and made good and useful members of society.

In February, 1869, by the active efforts of these gentlemen, a bill was passed by the State Legislature, appropriating $50,000 to purchase a site for the erection of a State House of Reform. An additional appropriation of $10,000 was also secured. After canvassing the State thoroughly the commissioners selected as the most eligible site, a tract of land embracing 230 acres, near Anchorage, twelve miles from this city, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. E. C. Hudson, A. C. Vallandingham and S. L. Gaar, was appointed by the Governor to superintend the erection of the building. Plans and proposals were solicited, and early last spring the plans submitted by Messrs. Montgomery & Lentz, of this city, were adopted and the work commenced. The site chosen is a commanding one, near the railroad, from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The land is fertile, and nearly all of it admits of cultivation. The locality is unexceptionably healthy. Twenty thousand dollars were paid for the land, which is a very low price when the fertility of the soil and the accessibility of the location are considered.

The committee, to whom was intrusted the work of erecting the building, have steadily but unostentatiously carried forward the plans, and the building is now well under way. The design is to erect a main building and two family buildings, it being the intention to adopt the family plan or classing the boys, according to age and degree of crime, into families, and to keep the families in separate buildings. This plan is the one adopted in many of the Northern States, and is the most successful in use. As the appropriation was so limited only the main building will be erected for the present. The main building, now in course of construction, is 60 feet wide and 136 long, and will be three stories high above the basement. The walls are run up as far as the third story, and it is confidently expected that the entire building will be completed and ready for occupancy this year. The basement story is of stone, and will contain the kitchen, laundry, cellars, &c. On the first floor will be the parlors, reception-rooms, dining-hall, offices, &c. The second story will contain bed-rooms, the lock-up for refractory inmates, hospital and store-rooms. In the third story there will be a chapel for religious services and rooms for the officers of the institution. The main building will accommodate comfortably seventy-five boys. The cost is estimated at $40,000. The two family buildings will, it is estimated, cost $12,000 each. The design of the building is very tasteful, and when completed will present a very handsome appearance. The form of the building is a double T, with verandahs in front, and a tower surmounted by a Mansard roof on the left. The roof of the main building will be nearly flat, with a heavy cornice. The building, except the basement story, which is of limestone from the celebrated quarry at Pewee Valley, is of brick, which were made on the ground, and are of the very best quality. All the materials used in the building are first class, and are put together in a most substantial manner. Mr. Hudson, the Superintendent appointed by the Governor, is a practical mechanic, and personally supervises the work.

About two hundred yards from the building is a natural cave of considerable extent, out of which flows a stream of clear, cold water at all seasons of the year. By means of a hydraulic ram this water is carried to the building in quantities sufficient to supply the entire establishment.

It is proposed to employ the inmates of the House of Reform principally in farming and to introduce manufactures gradually. The soil and surroundings are very favorable for the culture of fruit, and extensive vineyards and orchards will be planted.

A more eligible location for the institution could not have been selected. Its contiguity to the city and its accessibility has caused the value of the property in the vicinity to increase in price rapidly and the land could be sold now at a handsome advance upon the original cost. No part of the county has improved so rapidly as this. On all sides are handsome residences surrounded by beautiful grounds and thrifty vineyards and orchards. Anchorage is fast becoming a favorite place of residence for people doing business in the city and quite a little town has sprung up there.

When the House of Reform is completed the city of Louisville, as well as other parts of the State, will have the right to place all her juvenile offenders in it. This will relieve Louisville of the cost of maintaining her present House of Refuge, and render the handsome buildings now used for that purpose available for other uses. The cost of maintaining the present institution is, if we are correctly informed, about $20,000 per annum. A large sum is also paid annually for maintaining girls at St. Xavier's Institute. If the boys now in the House of Refuge were sent to the State House of Reform the city would save the expense now incurred and could use the buildings as a House of Refuge or Correction for females. Such an institution is greatly needed as through that means many girls could be annually saved from ruin.

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad.

We learn from General Bovie, President of the E., H. & N. R. R., that the deep rock cut at the south edge of Madisonville was completed some days ago and the track laid down four miles south of Madisonville to the coal-banks at Earlington.

The work of grading is progressing gradually but slowly between Hopkinsville and Earlington on account of the very rainy weather in July. About three-fifths or more of the grading is done, but it is now believed the road cannot be completed until the last of December. It is the purpose of the contractors to lay the iron and complete the track from Hopkinsville to the coal-mines on the south in October, or early in November. If the iron can be delivered at Hopkinsville in time, no doubt is entertained that coal will be shipped from the mines south, as they are now already shipping coal from the mines north.

We learn also that orders have been given and the rolling stock necessary to operate the road and do a heavy coal business is now in process of building.

The St. Bernard coal company have opened seven or eight mines in veins No. 9 and No. 11, and are taking out several thousands of bushels per day. This company can mine from one to five million of bushels if there is demand for it. Gen. B. represents the coal as equal to Pittsburg coal. He expresses the purpose to ship in November a train load of coal to Louisville to be tried by some of our citizens.

Discovery of Hundreds of Acres of Fine Marble in Missouri.

A few months since a gentleman of Owensboro, Kentucky, while on a visit to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, discovered a vast field of variegated marble about two miles and a half below the Cape, near the river. The discoverer of the precious rock said nothing about it to persons living in the vicinity, but upon his return home a sample was polished and proved to be first-class marble. There are six different colors, comprising light and dark gray, a beautiful light brown, a rich black and blue, and clouded yellow; also a steel-mixed drab color. After a thorough investigation of its qualifications and durability, a company was formed in Owensboro, and a committee was sent to lease the lands upon which the marble is so plentiful. This they did, and they are now making arrangements for establishing one of the largest quarries in the country. Some weeks since, a piece of the marble was sent to Messrs. Muldoon, Bullett & Co., of this city, and they speak highly of its worth. Yesterday two small monuments, made of the different colors of the marble, were left in our counting-room by Mr. R. D. McGee, President of the Owensboro Marble Company, who is at present in the city, and will remain for a few days to regulate the interests of the company here.

The Circus.

It is hardly necessary to say anything about this institution, as nearly everybody in the city has put in an appearance. To say as little as possible, it is perhaps the finest in all its features we have ever seen. Mr. Melville as a rider is perhaps as far above the age as it is possible to conceive, and then Stickney can't be beat, for he does all that is possible to be done on horseback. Think for a moment of the little boy Melville, and the whole circus addresses itself to the reader as an institution unequaled in this or any other country. The few specialties we have mentioned above are nothing. Go to the circus and a thousand things will claim your attention.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, August 24.

Martin Walchtel, drunk and disorderly; fined $5.

W. P. Wolfington, Richard Ewell, Daniel Shay, Mary Taylor, Georgianna Lewis, and Chas. Blaze were each fined $5 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

City of Louisville against the Citizens' Passenger railroad for obstructing the streets; dismissed.

M. Straight, drunk and disorderly; fined $30.

J. Yenzewine, on peace warrant; held in $100 for three months.

Louisa Bell, stealing $4 from Susan Sutton; held in $100 to answer before the grand jury.

Mary Ann Williams, stealing $5; continued.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Stock of Millinery Goods in Chancery, or Sufficient to Satisfy, etc., etc.

J. & A. Kemper against A. Uhrig, &c. J. & A. Kemper say they are merchants; that about the 23d day of March, 1870, Mrs. A. Uhrig purchased from them goods, which were shortly after delivered to her, under her promise to pay for them in 60 days after date of purchase. Mrs. Uhrig is, and was at the time of the purchase, a married woman, and has for many years been carrying on business in her own name, buying, selling, and obtaining credit as though she was a single woman, and has thus traded with the permission of her husband, and with his knowledge that the goods purchased by her of J. & A. Kemper were purchased as a *feme sole*, and thereby credit was obtained as a *feme sole* trader. The plaintiffs charge that Mrs. A. Uhrig is now carrying on the business in her own name, as though she was a single woman. She has a large stock of goods on hand for the purposes of her trade, and also other property in her own possession—both personal and real—which was purchased with the profits of her business, and with the knowledge and consent of her husband, all of which she holds in her own name. In consideration of these facts, and on account of the stock of goods and property held in her name, credit was given her.

Therefore, J. & A. Kemper pray judgment for their debt; also that a Receiver may be appointed to hold her stock of goods, or a sufficient quantity to secure payment of debt and costs of this suit.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The thermometer reached [illegible] at 2 p. m. yesterday.

The work on the city sewers is progressing rapidly.

The General Council meets to-night at half-past seven o'clock.

In the City Court this morning the ordinance docket will be called.

A pleasant party of our citizens left for Mammoth Cave yesterday.

Large quantities of fine fruit are shipped from Anchorage to this city daily.

The Board of Health will meet on Friday night for the purpose of organization.

The buildings at the Fair Grounds are being put in order for the coming Fair.

The contractor for improving Portland avenue will begin his good work next Monday.

The caterpillars are becoming an almost intolerable nuisance in many portions of the city.

John McNamara was surrendered by his bail and placed in jail yesterday upon the charge of grand larceny.

Louisa Bonigan, aged 2½ years, strayed away from home last night. She lives on Fifteenth, between Grayson and Walnut streets.

At Portland market-house last night Judge Craig and Hon. Boyd Winchester made speeches. The crowd was very quiet and orderly.

Geo. Scott, who was thrown from a buggy on Monday afternoon, has not spoken since the accident. He is lying in a precarious condition.

Dr. Anderson, President of that excellent institution of learning, the Florence (Ala.) Wesleyan University, arrived in this city yesterday.

The bellman was out searching for a little lost girl, about three years old, who was wearing a pink dress and brown apron, yesterday afternoon.

At the corner of Floyd and Jefferson a nice little melee occurred last night between a man and woman, in which the latter was somewhat worsted.

The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company are laying new 65-lb rails, with fish-bar joints, on their road from Anchorage to Gilman's.

Capt. J. M. Fidler, of Lebanon, Ky., will hold a Bankrupt Court at No. 14 Center street, in this city, on the 6th day of September, for Col. Ward, Register, who is now absent from the city.

The annual national convention of the fraternity of the Beta-Theta-Pi of the United States will meet at Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday, August 31st. A large delegation from this city will attend.

A sleepy policeman, in leaving the circus last night, started to go down town, but, by mistake, wandered up Broadway to Clay before he discovered his error. He had become addled while in the circus.

A small pup met with a violent death by being run over by a vehicle at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets yesterday morning. Its mistress, who was near by, seemed very much distressed at the loss of her pet.

Grading and curbing Third street, preparatory to laying the Nicolson pavement, has advanced far enough to allow the work to be commenced on Monday next. Material being abundant, the work will go ahead rapidly.

A little girl, about four years old, dressed in a spotted calico dress, was found on the streets yesterday. She was taken to the house of Lieut. Shelly, on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, where she will be cared for until reclaimed by her friends.

A meeting of the members of the Synod's Sustentation Committee is called for Monday, August 29th, at the Southern Hotel, Lexington, by Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, chairman. The committee consists of Messrs. Robinson, Blanton, A. B. Dean, Douglass, Glass, Marshall, and R. L. Breck.

Edward Fogarty, who was shot by Thomas Flinn, on Portland avenue, about two weeks ago, has so far recovered from his wound as to be out on the street. Mr. Fogarty is a molder by trade, and has always been a steady, industrious man. His friends will be glad to know that he is on his feet again.

Several parties are contesting the right of way of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad for the connection with the Louisville and Nashville railroad. These contests are very annoying, and will delay the completion of this most desirable connection for some time. The company will build the connecting line in sixty days after they are put in possession of the right of way.

During next month the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad will build a depot at a point eight miles from the city. A road is to be opened from the depot through to the Shelbyville pike. The company will also build a depot at a point ten miles from the city, from which a road will be opened to the Brownsboro pike. These depots will be a great convenience to the people of those sections of the country.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Their Meeting at the Court-house Last Night—Speeches by Hon. Richard F. Trevellick, Charles McLean, Esq., and Others.

The mass meeting of the Workingmen's Union, which took place at the court-house last night, was, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, a success. Although there was neither music, banners nor any of the other paraphernalia so often and so effectively used in getting together great crowds, the attendance was quite respectable.

At the time the speaking first began, the crowd seated upon the court-house steps and standing upon the pavement in front was about three hundred, and the number was greatly increased as the speaking proceeded.

On motion, Mr. Jeremiah Cavanaugh was chosen chairman. He thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, and at once introduced the principal orator of the evening, Hon. Richard F. Trevellick. We present below an abstract of the speeches that will give a good idea of their general character:

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD F. TREVELLICK.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-workingmen—I may say that I thank the gentleman you have elected as your chairman for the kind introduction he has given me. I thank him not only as a citizen of our glorious common country, but as a president of the largest body of men ever convened upon the American Continent. I am here to speak of the rights and interests of the workingman. We have not come to ask special privileges from any one. And while we do not intend to do anything that would endanger the body politic, we do not intend to sit idly by and see capital rob labor. I have nothing to do to-night with political parties. I know them only by name, and I hate them from the very bottom of my soul. The one is already dead; the other will die of its own rottenness and corruption. I do not ask you to receive my remarks good and bad, but to listen attentively and to give your careful consideration to that which is worthy of it.

What do we demand? As I look out, from these Court-house steps, upon your lovely city, upon the bright stars that gem the brow of night, I say God has made us a common humanity with common interests. Every citizen and every individual under that broad banner of our country has a right and interest in the well-being of society; therefore we are for the interests of the whole people—the masses. We demand, first, that every rod of public soil shall be held by the Government for the use of actual settlers, whether of American or foreign birth. Not another acre shall, by our consent, go into railroad grants or other corporations or monopolies. It belongs to the people, and Congress has no right to take it from them. It is the business of Congress to protect the people in their rights, and whenever it does not do so it is robbery and theft on the part of the Congress of the United States. Now, 630,700,000 acres of public lands have been taken up, and out of that amount less than one-third has passed into the hands of actual settlers. In other words, nearly four hundred millions of acres of land have been stolen from the American people and have gone into the hands of Congressmen. And how much is this? Enough to make four empires. What a nice little slice to be taken from the people! When we raise our voices against it they point down South or out West at somebody else that is stealing. We say, stop it, or by the powers of holy heaven you shall dance with a rope around your neck. [Applause.] And I say to you, Kentuckians, to-night, that if you have a candidate for Congress who won't stand on our platform, give him a severe letting alone; for, while we condemn William the Norman for confiscating the lands of the country to enrich his followers, the American government has done tenfold more evil. If God had not given us so much land, we would not now have enough to bury a chicken upon. [Laughter.] Congress may say, "Mr. Trevellick, that comes with a bad grace from the President of the great Labor Congress;" but I say it is true, and we fight against this whether it be Republican, Democratic or Tomcattic. [Renewed laughter.] These are some of the swindles, and the same men who elected them throw off their hats and hurrah for a good Republican, or a good Democrat, as the case may be. I say he is a good thief. [Applause.] They tell you that workingmen have not the intelligence to comprehend the intricacies of political economy, but I say to you that if they cannot do better than these men the sooner they die by lightning the better. [Applause.] At any rate, gentlemen, we are bound to try our hand at it. But we are idiots. Why, I see by one of your papers that this labor union ought to be nipped in the bud; that it is all bosh. There is not an editor in Kentucky with brains enough to nip it. [Renewed applause.] If he has, they are in the wrong end of his body. * * * * *

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

We say that we have contracted a debt and that it must be paid according to the letter of the contract. That's our position on the public debt. We can pay off that debt, and we ought to do it, and do it, too, without taxing the people. This debt is $2,400,000,000—a nice little sum. In the first place, the Government is the sovereign power to make money, and neither gold nor silver is money without that sovereign stamp, and our gold coin, as soon as it leaves this country, is sold as bullion. A State has no more power to make money than she has to grant letters of marque and reprisal. I know this will startle the lawyers, but we have ceased to mind them any more. They used to have brains, but now they simply wear tight-legged pants and part their hair in the middle. I don't want to be misunderstood. I have no prejudice against the lawyers; I think they are necessary evils, like policemen. [Laughter.]

But to return to the public debt. That part which was contracted in gold should be paid in that commodity. But the 1,600,000,000 of 5-20s should be paid in legal-tenders, according to the contract. [Applause.] There are forty millions of people in the United States, and the government has a right to issue money for them. Call in the National Bank notes, because the Government never had the right to issue them. Call in the greenbacks, and make another issue which shall be receivable for all debts. Pay off the debt as fast as due. If $800,000,000 are out, you say that will make too much money. Then we will give the public an opportunity to invest their surplus money in bonds which shall pay only three per cent. per annum, and the increase of population will swallow up in eighteen years the amount of the national debt.

Mr. Trevellick spoke some time longer and was followed by Charles McLean, Esq., of Massachusetts. Mr. McLean is apparently fifty or fifty-five years of age, and, as he informed the audience, is a plasterer by trade. He spoke in a free and rather impressive manner and with decidedly Irish accent. The points of his speech were similar to those made by Mr. Trevellick, and, like him, he was rather bitter toward the editorial fraternity out West. He began his remarks by saying that Congress should give heed to this great cry for reform, and quoted from the Elder Pitt: "If the people complain, they are either right or in error. If they are right, it is the duty of the Government to inquire into the conduct of the ministry and punish those most guilty. If they are in error, it is the duty of the Government at the same time to examine into their conduct, and convince their people that they are in error."

Mr. McLean then proceeded to notice the reforms necessary to a proper adjustment of the interests of capital and labor. He seemed to have on hand an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, with which the concluding portion of his speech was interspersed.

He was followed by Mr. Fowler, of New York, and other members of the union. The speaking was kept up till a late hour.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ A building lot, [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on the [illegible] side of [illegible] street, between First and [illegible] and Washington street and the river, will be sold at auction by Buckel & Shaffer this afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

Sorrow and Mortification Avoided.

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 140 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Delays are Dangerous.

Mothers, as you love your offspring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children. Read advertisement in another column.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Merchants can save ten per cent. by buying at wholesale at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 140 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Universal Exposition.

New goods will be received daily from our agents in New York until December 25th.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 140 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Store Fixtures For Sale.

Wm. H. Andrews, 140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, having determined to remove from Louisville, offers for sale the fixtures of the store now occupied by him, as well as the good will of the business, amounting to about $250,000 per annum. Terms reasonable. To a party desiring to establish a dry-goods business this is an exceedingly desirable opportunity. For full particulars call upon or address Wm. H. Andrews, 140 Market street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

Try, Try Again.

If you don't find what you want at any other house, go to the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Best it if you can.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Recommendation of the Democratic Executive Committee.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 23, 1870.

The action of the Democratic Executive Committee of the city in reference to the appointment of delegates to the Fifth Congressional Convention, to be held on the 8th day of September next, is as follows:

Resolved, That in order to carry into effect for the city of Louisville the election of delegates as recommended by the Democratic Executive Committee for the Fifth Congressional District, at their recent meeting, in Lagrange, we recommend to the Democratic party in the city of Louisville to adhere to the plan of organization and the mode of electing delegates recommended by this committee and adopted by the party in electing delegates to the city and county convention of the twenty-first day of May last.

Resolved, That the precinct clubs then organized, so far as they have preserved their organizations, are recommended to proceed without delay to correct, enlarge, and complete the enrollment of the Democratic voters in their several precincts, and to meet on the evening of Saturday, the 3d day of September next, at 7 o'clock, and then, after allowing a reasonable time for the enrollment of all Democrats of their several precincts, who may be present and desire to enrol, not previously enrolled, that they proceed to elect in the several precincts the following designated number of delegates to the Lagrange Congressional Democratic Nominating Convention, to be held on the 8th day of September next, to-wit:

First Ward—First precinct, 3 delegates; second precinct, 5; third precinct, 3.
Second Ward—First precinct, 7; second precinct, 7; third precinct, 2.
Third Ward—First precinct, 5; second precinct, 7; third precinct, 5.
Fourth Ward—First precinct, 8; second precinct, 7; third precinct, 3.
Fifth Ward—First precinct, 6; second precinct, 5.
Sixth Ward—First precinct, 7; second precinct, 5.
Seventh Ward—First precinct, 8; second precinct, 8.
Eighth Ward—First precinct, 12; Second precinct, 8.
Ninth Ward—First precinct, 7; Second precinct, 6; Third precinct, 3.
Tenth Ward—First precinct, 7; Second precinct, 7; Third precinct, 8.
Eleventh Ward—First precinct, 11; Second precinct, 11; Third precinct, 2.
Twelfth Ward—First precinct, 5; Second precinct, 5; Third precinct, 3.

Resolved, That the Ward Sub-executive Committee, after filling vacancies, are as follows, to-wit:

First Ward—Geo. L. Abrams, Jas. Sauer, R. Minton.
Second Ward—J. J. T. Murray, Jacob Sloepler, Frank Ackers.
Third Ward—J. A. Krack, John E. Carr, Pat. Campion.
Fourth Ward—Thos. Bankin, T. C. Tucker, Fred. Nodenbach.
Fifth Ward—Jacob L. Smyser, John Budd, Frank Henry.
Sixth Ward—Henry Welmhoff, Ambrose E. Camp, J. M. Duncan.
Seventh Ward—J. Guthrie Coke, Isaac H. Tyler, Jas. G. Johnson.
Eighth Ward—John Carpenter, Thos. Hackett, T. J. Tapp.
Ninth Ward—Edward Fuller, John B. Davies, John Connelly.
Tenth Ward—John Colgan, H. W. Walton, P. M. Jones.
Eleventh Ward—John D. Gieske, Geo. W. Anderson, Geo. Teupe.
Twelfth Ward—Julius Dorn, Martin Nippert, Martin Woodruff.

Whose duty it shall be to give general aid and supervision to the completion of the organization of the precincts in their several wards, and to call meetings for the organization of clubs in any precinct not now organized, and to perform all service incident to Ward Executive Committees.

ISAAC CALDWELL, Chairman.

CHAS. R. LONG, Secretary.

H. F. Vissman,	E. Boyle Owsley,
Wm. Thiermann,	John Doyle,
Fred. Perkins,	J. P. Johnson,
A. O. Brantin,	W. C. Hite,
John McAteer,	T. L. Burnett.

CITY BUSINESS.

Hotel for Sale.

Information of an elegantly-located hotel in a flourishing Kentucky city, offered for sale on account of the advanced age of the proprietor, can be had by addressing T. H. Overstreet, care of counting-room of COURIER-JOURNAL. The register at this house shows from twenty to thirty arrivals daily, and there are about thirty regular boarders. The terms for renting the house will prove satisfactory to any enterprising person, and a more liberal offer as to the sale of the furniture cannot be made.

Jefferson College.

It will be seen by the notice in our advertising columns that Prof. S. G. Mullins, late of Harrodsburg, has taken charge of Jefferson College, at Jeffersontown. The location is desirable and healthful, and Prof. Mullins has reputation as a teacher equalled by few. Under his direction Jefferson College will be one of the very best schools in the State.

WASHINGTON.

Radical Discriminations in Favor of Foreign Vessels.

A New Bank Authorized at Stanford, Ky.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE COASTING TRADE.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Under the act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade of the northern, eastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, which went into effect July 1, 1870, discrimination is made in the entrance and clearance fees in favor of foreign vessels. Under the old law the fees were the same for foreign as for American vessels, but the new act explicitly enumerates the fees that shall be collected from masters of vessels enrolled or licensed in the lake trade, but does not provide that the increase made shall apply to foreign vessels also. Hence American vessels of fifty tons, or under, entering from or clearing for a foreign port, are required to pay a fee of one dollar and fifty cents, while foreign vessels of this tonnage are permitted to enter and clear for fifty cents. Our vessels of over fifty tons, on entering from or clearing for a foreign port, have to pay a fee of two dollars and fifty cents, and foreign vessels are taxed only one dollar. When the bill was under consideration, the attention of Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, was called to the discrimination made, and he promised that it should be corrected. The bill, however, passed as it stood when the injustice of its provisions was pointed out. Perhaps no place has felt the effects more seriously than Detroit, and it was the subject of a communication from the United States consul at Sarnia to the State Department. At one or two ports, it appears that collectors have exacted the same fees from foreign as from our own vessels, and now the Solicitor of the Treasury is appealed to for his views on the legality of the acts of these collectors. Whatever may have been the intention of Congress in passing the law, it is evident that the Commissioner of Customs was fully aware of its discriminating provisions before it passed, and, while it stands on the statute books as it is, he does not dispute the right of foreign vessels to enter and clear on the payment of the fees provided for in the act of 1866.

NEW BANK IN KENTUCKY.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the applicants for a charter for a National Bank at Stanford, Kentucky, to proceed with its organization. The capital will be $100,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The Treasury now has one hundred and six millions of bonds purchased for special and sinking funds, which will be destroyed soon, and thereafter destructions will immediately follow.

NEW YORK.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—P. M.

The Gold Room presented a scene of animation and activity throughout the day, with only an occasional lull. At the opening the market started off brilliantly and rapidly advanced from 116⅝ to 117¾. The leading brokers, who are the accredited agents of the supposed pool, were nominally fierce buyers, but actually large sellers through other parties. They succeeded in selling very large amounts close on to the highest figures and then left the market to itself. This caused a reaction to 117¼, at which point the market refused to yield any further. Here was a crisis for the bulls, who had no idea of bidding up the price and buying back gold at higher prices. Something had to be done to shake out weak bulls and increase the short interest, preparatory to another rise, so the room was suddenly treated to a flood of Washington telegrams to the effect that the Treasury had accepted all the bids for gold to-day, amounting to two millions. This threw the Gold Room into a spasm, and for a short time there was an enormous pressure to sell, which caused a decline to 116⅝. These telegrams were officially denied afterward, when the market started on the upward turn till 117¾ was touched. The operations were on an enormous scale, and on the last rise in the afternoon one broker firm alone bought from four to five millions of gold. It is a remarkable feature of the day that there was a perfect indifference in regard to the war news from Europe and loud quotations from London. At the close the price was steady at 117⅜@117½. The carrying rates were 3 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $67,000,000, and the export $509,300.

The Treasurer sold $1,000,000 gold at 117 19-100 @117 41-100.

The money market is easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is nominal at 9⅛@9⅜ sight bills 10⅛@10¼, and cable transfers 10⅝.

Government bonds are steady but dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114⅛@114¼
Coupons of '62	112 @112⅛
Coupons of '64	111⅜@111½
Coupons of '65	111½@111⅝
Do new	110 @110⅛
Coupons of '67	110 @110⅛
Coupons of '68	110¼@110⅜
Ten-forties	106⅞@107
Currency 6's	111¼@111⅜

State bonds are lower. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	88 @	New Virg'a	62 @
Old Tenn	63 @	Old N. Car	47 @
New Tenn	60 @	New N. Car	22 @
Old Virg'a	64 @		

The Stock market is quiet but steady, and the fluctuations only with the change in gold. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	60	Illinois Central	133½
Cumberland	30½	Pittsburg	103¼
Western U. Tel	34⅛	Northwestern	81
Quicksilver	5	Do preferred	86
Mariposa	9	Rock Island	113¼
Do preferred	16¼	N. Jersey Cen'l	104
Adams Express	64½	St. Paul	59
Wells & Fargo	12⅛	Do preferred	76½
American Ex	40	Tol. & Wabash	47
U. S. Express	40½	Do preferred	70
Pacific Mail	37⅞	Fort Wayne	94½
N. Y. Cent'l, con	94	Terre Haute	22
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	89½	Do preferred	45
Erie	23½	Chi. & Alton	112½
Erie preferred	45	Do preferred	112½
Harlem	130	Ohio & Mis'sippi	33½
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	18
Reading	95⅞	Burlington	150
Mich. Central	118⅞	O.C. and C	78
Lake Shore	91⅞	Hartf'd & Erie	3½

ST. LOUIS.

The Great Western Cotton Premium.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The citizens' purse of $5,000 for the best cotton specimens, to be awarded at the St. Louis fair, commencing October 3d, has been divided as follows: For New Orleans, or long staple, best bale, $500; second best, $300; third best, $200. Best two bales raised by one planter, $400; second best, $250. Same premiums for upland or short staple. For the best bale of Missouri cotton, $400; second best, $300; third best, $100. For the best bale raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes except sea island, $1,000. The awarding committees are to be no less than five nor more than nine in number, and will be selected with care from the various sections of the Union. If any awarding committee is directly or indirectly interested in the award of a premium in a class of which he acted a committeeman, it will be the duty of the superintendent of the department to withhold the premium until the facts have been submitted to the general committee. No one shall act on awarding committees who is related to any person who is competing for a premium. All entries of cotton must be made by letter, or otherwise, on or before the first day of October. All cotton must be in the Fair Grounds on or before Monday morning, October 3d. Cotton can only be entered to compete in one class, but all cotton can compete for the sweepstakes, if so entered. Exhibitors must state distinctly for which class they desire to compete, and give the name, postoffice and State of the producer. Each bale must weigh at least four hundred pounds. Bales weighing less will not be accepted.

Memphis and St. Louis and St. Louis and New Orleans packet companies will pass free all judges selected to award premiums and carry without charge all cotton offered in competition.

CINCINNATI.

Formation of a New Irish National Organization—The Approaching Industrial Exposition—A Concert in Aid of the Prussian Wounded, &c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—In the National Irish Congress this evening reports were made from the various organizations represented, all demanding united action, after which the congress resolved itself into a national organization. The basis of the new organization was adopted, and received the indorsement of each organization represented save one, whose delegate approves of the action but desires to consult high authority before consenting. The terms are said to be broad and patriotic, contemplate thorough concert of action with the organization in Ireland, and is regarded by those prominent in the organization as the most important action that has been taken by the Irish organization of this country, looking to complete consolidation both in this country and Europe.

Many additional applications for space at the approaching Industrial Exposition have been made this week.

Extensive preparations are made for the grand concert to-morrow night in aid of the Prussian wounded and the families of the dead.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Central Pacific, California, and Oregon, Oakland and Alemedo, and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Companies, have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific.

MAZATLAN, Aug. 14.—Private advices state that the Vogas expedition was unsuccessful. Gen. Corona is preparing to take the field to destroy or capture him.

An enthusiastic meeting of the French was held last night; $5,000 was subscribed. An effort will be made to remit to Paris $10,000 monthly. There was intense excitement and cheering.

Mr. Seward passed Elko Saturday, very much prostrated, and unable to get out of the car.

Negro Rioters in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, August 23.—About three hundred negroes broke open the jail at Louisville, Jefferson county, on Sunday night, and released the prisoners. The sheriff sent to Atlanta for troops, which reached the scene to-day. Some of the leaders were arrested. The rioters threaten to burn Louisville and take vengeance on the whites, but prompt action will prevent further trouble. The difficulty originated in the arrest and imprisonment of a negro for shooting a mule.

MEMPHIS.

Fires—Fatally Injured—Desperate Fight with Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—The Humboldt Hotel and two adjoining buildings, at Humboldt, were burned on Monday night. Loss $8,000.

There was on Saturday night a destructive fire at Union City. The Herald and Mail newspaper offices were destroyed.

Rev. Thomas Brown, of Huntsville, Ala., was knocked off the train near Moscow last evening, and injured so severely that his life is despaired of. He had climbed on the top of the car in order to keep cool. While standing up he was knocked off by the bridge. He was brought here and had his arm amputated. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Hickman Courier of the 20th publishes an account of a desperate fight at Obein, Alabama, last Sunday, between a party of negroes and a sheriff's posse, who were attempting to arrest one Edmund Jackson, on a warrant for stealing and attempting to kill a planter named Cherry. Jackson and some dozen negroes, heavily armed, attacked the party in a house, where they were preparing to go after Jackson. During the fight five whites were wounded, one, Mr. Harrison, severely, and four negroes. Nearly all the negroes engaged in the affair were captured and lodged in jail. That night all the negro cabins in the neighborhood were burned.

☞ Prayers are offered weekly in the French synagogues for the success of the Imperial army. The Jews are prominent among the patriotic of France.

☞ The youth who cried "Excelsior" didn't know that he was naming five out of every six saloons in the country.

☞ Some one has made the estimate that there are twelve deaths from coal-oil explosions each day in the United States.

IDAHO.

Delights of a Rocky Mountain Town—Bathing in Soda Water and Wearing Out Old Clothes—A Distant but Desirable Watering-place.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

[illegible] August [illegible].

Among the most delightful of the Rocky Mountain towns for a summer sojourn, Idaho occupies a prominent position. Its pleasant location, its salubrious and cool climate, with its perfectly dry and pure air, render it a desirable place for the invalid. Colds are scarcely known here, and long, rainy days never come. Generally, when rain comes, it takes the form of showers, and lasts only a few minutes, giving place again to the bright sunshine. Idaho is very easy of access, a fine stage-coach running from Denver every day, which, however, will soon be superseded by a railroad, for which the surveys have already been made. It is within easy reach of all the principal points of interest, whether of the finest natural scenery in Colorado Territory, or of mining importance. To the left is Central City and the bowlder district, where are some of the largest and richest gold and silver mines, though probably there are few that are richer than the Seaton mine and Hiawatha, lying near Idaho itself. To the north lies Georgetown, only a few miles distant, from whence the tourist can make many a delightful excursion to Gray's Peak, Green Lake, etc. To the west from Idaho lies the Middle Park, which is a most beautiful region to visit. By going up Chicago creek, which unites with Clear creek at Idaho, a few miles up we come to the Chicago lakes, much celebrated for their grand and peculiar surroundings. From Idaho one can see the snow-capped mountains all summer long, which is certainly refreshing during the months of July and August, when one has such lively reminiscences of the suffocating heat of those same months in the cities of the "States." One sees many entirely novel and interesting conditions of things here, both physical and social. There is much of interest to study in the way of mines, mining, and milling, to say nothing of the characteristics of the miners, which form an important item for study. Here are the most delightful baths, perhaps, in the world, composed of water, flowing from a soda-spring, of which the temperature is always about ninety degrees. These baths alone are worth a visit to Idaho. There is a large swimming-bath, nicely fitted up, in close proximity to the Harder or Springs House, a very pleasant hotel, where good board can be obtained at a more reasonable rate than at any other [illegible] in the territory. The proprietor, Mr. Harder, proposes soon to enlarge it, and, having access to this perpetual soda spring, he intends to have the baths in or under the house, which will make it by far the pleasantest place to sojourn during the hot weather. Idaho also has a fine sulphur spring and most of its many visitors say they find its waters very beneficial. The town itself is the best located of any of the Rocky Mountain towns we have seen. In a beautiful little valley, surrounded by fine mountains and penetrated by a pretty stream called the Clear creek, it has a fine view up and down the valley, while most of these towns are so shut in by the high hills all around them that one's view is entirely circumscribed.

If one wishes to inquire into the mysteries of the reduction of the precious metals from the ores, the "Whale Mill," one of the largest in the Territory, will afford him a good opportunity, as the proprietors are very attentive and polite to visitors, and take much pains to initiate them as to the different processes.

As one might suppose that there would not be much society away out here of a refined and pleasant character, let us correct that impression at once. Numbers of the best people from the "states" spend whole summers here, and return in the fall to their homes, refreshed and recuperated in body and mind. There is a good band of music here which occasionally furnishes the concord of sweet sounds for a "hop" at the hotel. On one of these occasions we had the pleasure of meeting several Louisville ladies, who vied successfully in beauty and accomplishments with those here from Chicago and St. Louis. At one of these Rocky Mountain "dances" one meets with figures braced and invigorated by mountain climbing and cheeks rosy with health—a brilliant contrast to those sad faces one comes across at so many of our fashionable watering places.

One can be perfectly independent here. It is a splendid place to wear out one's old clothes without being tabooed therefor. The tone of society is respectable and orderly, and yet there is a freedom from constraint which one meets with nowhere else but in the Rocky Mountains. Again we would say that if one wants to have a really pleasant summer trip, to gain some valuable information about a most interesting and valuable portion of our country, whose vast stores of mineral wealth are every day becoming more fully developed, to see the grandest mountain scenery on this continent, to breathe the most delightful and invigorating atmosphere and lay up a stock of health and vigor for the winter, let him (or her) come to Colorado; and if one wishes to find the most central and desirable town therein, let him (or her) come to Idaho. GEMINI.

☞ The following are the nominations for Congress thus far made by both parties in Indiana, with the majority in each district for Congressmen in 1868: First District, H. Clay Gooding, Republican; W. E. Niblack, Democrat; Democratic majority, 1,486. Second District, George W. Carr, Republican; M. C. Kerr, Democrat; Democratic majority, 6,436. Third District, H. R. Pritchard, Republican; W. S. Holman, Democrat; Democratic majority, 765. Fourth District, J. M. Wilson, Republican; D. S. Gooding, Democrat; Republican majority, 116. Fifth District, John Coburn, Republican; Thomas Cottrell, Democrat; Republican majority, 1,033. Sixth District, Moses F. Dunn, Republican; D. W. Voorhees, Democrat; Democratic majority, 128. Seventh District, Lewis Wallace, Republican; M. D. Manson, Democrat; Republican majority, 457. Eighth District, James N. Tyner, Republican; W. C. Moreau, Democrat; Republican majority, 2,287. Ninth District, J. P. C. Shanks, Republican; John Colerick, Democrat; Republican majority, 941. Tenth District, William Williams, Republican; M. S. Hascall, Democrat; Republican majority, 2,322. Eleventh District, Jasper Packard, Republican; S. J. Anthony, Democrat; Republican majority, 1,221.

The Great Fires in Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 24.—Heavy fires are raging in the woods along the boundary. New Brunswick and the main harbor of St. Andrew were last night illuminated by the surrounding fires. Several villages in Charlotte, Canada, also suffered severely.

OTTAWA, August 24—Large sums have been subscribed here for the relief of sufferers in the late fires and the government will probably grant assistance. A large number of people are living under tents loaned by the government.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—Immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village was saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the woods and the village. The devastation is great between Ashton and Statesville. Only one or two houses are left unburned.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, August 24.—The river has fallen one foot in twenty-four hours; 11 feet in the channel. Departed: Camelia, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 24.—Weather clear and sweltering hot. Mercury 80 to 96. River has fallen 6 inches. Port List—Regular packets only. The Morning Star arrived at 1:30 p. m. with a good freight. The Idlewild took a good trip of freight and people. The Judge Baker is full of freight. Business is not active.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.—River falling, 4¼ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and oppressively warm; mercury 92 in the shade at 6 p. m. Departed—Ella Hughes, for Cairo.

CAIRO, August 24.—Port list: Commonwealth, St. Louis, to New Orleans 9 p. m.; Nick Longworth, Louisville, to New Orleans 11 p. m.; Memphis, Memphis, to St. Louis 2 a. m.; Bismarck, New Orleans, to St. Louis 10; Burkville, Nashville packet, 11; Mary Miller, Evansville packet, 5 p. m. The river rose 10 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 96.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Arrived: Andy Johnson and Sheridan, Keokuk; M. J. Wicks, Memphis; Reuben, Vicksburg; Moonstone, Peoria; St. Johns, Quincy. Departed: W. R. Arthur, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Paul. Weather sultry. Business fair. River falling, with only five and a half feet at the barracks, Liberty and other points between here and Cairo.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—Weather clear; mercury 90. River falling. Arkansas falling rapidly, 5 feet to Little Rock. Arrived—Emma Floyd and A. J. White, Louisville. Departed—Belle Vernon and Lockwood, Cincinnati; Susie Silver, St. Louis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is quiet and steady, with sales of 711 bales at 19⅞c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 13,000 bbls; the market is more active and 5a10c better, with sales of 16,000 bbls at $5 00@5 65 for superfine Western and State; $6 00@6 40 for good to choice do; $6 20@6 50 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6 50@7 45 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing firm. Southern flour is firmer, with sales of 800 bbls at $6 30@6 60 for common to good; $6 95@9 75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour is quiet, with sales of 200 bbls at $4 75@6 50. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is firmer, with sales of 300 bbls at 90@90½c, closing at 91c. Receipts of wheat 65,000 bush; the market is more active, with sales of 140,000 bush at $1 [illegible] for rejected spring; $1 14 for No. 3 spring; $1 18 for No 2 spring; $1 20@1 22½ for No 1 spring; $1 38@1 43 for winter red and amber Western; $1 35 for white Western; $1 30 for No 1 spring. Rye is quiet, with sales of 500 bush at 94½c for Western. Receipts of corn 104,000 bush; the market is dull, with sales of 30,000 bush at 85@86c for new mixed Western. Receipts of oats 111,162 bush; the market is 1@2c better, with sales of 49,000 bush at 52@55c for Western; 53@56c for Ohio and State. Coal is dull at $4 00@5 00. Leather is in fair request for hemlock sole; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, heavy and middle weights 23@28c; California do 27@29c; Orinoco do 26½@28c. Wool is quiet, with sales of 190,000 lbs at 43@45c for domestic fleece; 30@45c for pulled; 35@38c for Texas; 20@35c for California. Hay is quiet at 95c@$1 05 for shipping and $1 10@1 30 for retail lots. Hops are unchanged at 10@15c. Coffee is in fair request, with sales of 1,000 bags of Rio. Sugar is steady, with sales of 750 hhds at 9¾@10c for Cuba and Porto Rico. Molasses is dull. Rice is more active, with sales of 40 tierces at 9@9½c. Petroleum is quiet at 13½@14c for crude and 26@26½c for refined. Pork is active but lower, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $26 00@26 25 for new mess; $21 50 for prime and $24 00@25 00 for prime mess. Beef is quiet, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess, and $15@18 for extra mess. Beef hams are nominal. Tierces beef is active and firm, with sales of 1,800 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess; $31@33 for India mess. Cut meats are dull at 13@15c for pickled hams. Middles are quiet, with sales of 20 boxes at 15½c for long clear. Lard is firm but quiet, with sales of 500 tierces at 15½@16½c for steam, and 15¾@16¼c for kettle rendered, also 400 tierces for September at 15⅞c. Butter is dull and heavy at 16@30c for Ohio, and 22@42c for State. Cheese is dull at 12@15½c. Spirits turpentine is quiet at 38@38½c. Freights to Liverpool are firmer; wheat per steamer 10d.

Later—[illegible] Pork, wheat, Lard, Sugar and Coffee unchanged. Wheat is active and a higher; No. 2 spring $1 18@1 22, and winter red and amber Western $1 38@1 43. Rye is nominally unchanged. Oats are firm at 50@52c for new Ohio. Corn is steady at 84@85c for new Western mixed. Pork is quiet at $26 50 for mess; sales of 1,000 bbls of mess for September at $25. Beef is steady with a moderate inquiry. Cut meats are dull and nominal. Bacon is quiet and without decided change. Lard is active and firm, with sales of 725 tierces at 15⅞c cash and 15⅜@15½c for seller September and 14¾c for seller December. Eggs are dull at 19@20c.

[illegible]—Manufactured copper is unchanged. Ingot copper is quiet but firm at 21@21½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron is in fair request and firm at $30@32 for Scotch, and $30@33 for American. Bar iron is quiet and steady at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron is unchanged at 11@11½c, gold, for Russia. Nails are steady, with a fair request at 4½c for cut, 5½@6c for clinch and 21@25c for horse shoe.

DRY GOODS—Trade in this department is pretty active and prices are generally steady. The only changes to note are the following: Indian Orchard B W brown sheetings are reduced from 11½ to 11c; Indian Orchard D W do from 14c to 13½c; Dwight star Indian Orchard from 13½ to 13c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Exchange at par. Freights are quiet but without quotable decline. Flour, the market is firm at $7 50 for winter extras, and $5 50@6 for spring do. Wheat, the market is firm, and business [illegible]

[illegible] ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Tobacco, the market is [illegible] [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Flour, the market is steady [illegible] family $6 00@6 40 [illegible]. Corn is in good demand and firm at 80c for mixed, and 85c for yellow and white. Oats, the market is dull and lower [illegible]. Cotton is quiet [illegible] for middling; a bale of new sold on 'Change at 20c. Tobacco is firm, with a fair demand. Whisky is [illegible]. Provisions are [illegible] closed weak and has been dull; mess pork could have been bought at $28 50. Bulk meats are held at [illegible]. Bacon, sides, 17c and 17½c. Butter is unchanged and steady at 30@32c. Eggs have advanced to 18c for selected. Linseed oil $1 00@1 03. Lard oil $1 10@1 12. Groceries are unchanged and steady. Gold 117 buying. Exchange is steady at par discount buying. The market is unchanged, with good demand.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 17¾c; sales 4,500 bales; receipts 16 bales; stock 40,357 bales. Flour, superfine $5 25; double extra and triple extra are in good demand and firmer. Corn, choice white is scarce; sales at $1 05@1 10; mixed [illegible]; Oats [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Pork is dull [illegible]. Bacon is nominal; shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18½c and clear sides 19½c. Lard is scarce; tierce 17¼@18c, and keg 19½@20c. Sugar, prime 12c. Molasses 50c. Whisky 91½@92½c. Coffee 17@17½c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Crude petroleum is weak; sales of 1,500 bbls, seller August, at 9¾c; 1,500 bbls, seller September, at 9⅞c; 1,000 bbls, seller all December, at 9c; on the spot or August 9⅞c bid; September 9⅞c; buyer all the year 10c; seller all the year 9¾c. Refined is inactive and drooping; sale of 500 bbls on the spot at 24¼c; afloat at 23⅞@24c; August 24⅛c; October to December 24⅝c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Flour, there is more demand but prices are unchanged. Wheat, there is more demand; new Western $1 40@1 43; amber $1 45@1 51. Rye is dull; new 90c. Corn is very quiet; yellow 96@98c; mixed Western 85@90c. Oats are steady; new 45@55c. Petroleum, the market is less strong; crude nominal at 15c and 24¾c for refined. Whisky is lower; iron-bound 94@95c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Flour, the market is steady and fairly active. Wheat, there is a better feeling, but no material change in prices; choice $1 65@1 75. Corn, white nominally $1 05@1 10; yellow 95@96c; Western 84@88c. Oats 48@52c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is lower, with a good demand at 95@96c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—Cotton is quiet but firm; receipts 74 bales; exports 6 bales. Flour is quiet. Corn 85c. Oats 50c. Hay $20@24. Bran $18. Mess pork $31. Lard 17c. Bacon is quiet; shoulders 15½c; sides 18½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Cattle market opened weak but with a more active demand for good stock than at any opening day for the past two months; the supply was 260 cars, most of which changed hands; the sales amounted to over 3,000 head at prices fully up to quotations, and the sales were entirely of good animals; an increase on all of at least $1 per head was demanded by all holders of Texans, and in consequence but little was done in that class, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices asked; the supply of Kentucky cattle was full, and they brought $7 00@8 50 for good; Indiana stock was in plentiful supply, but sold readily at $7 25@8 20; one lot of choice Illinois brought $9. Sheep are coming in plentifully, but prices hold good at last Friday's quotations; Canadas are firm; in Western nothing was done. Hogs are dull and drooping.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Aug. 24.—Hogs, the run is fair, selling for best heavy at $10 00@10 50; medium $10 00; light $9 00@9 50; the demand is not so good. Cattle, the run is fair, selling for the best at 7@8c, and common to fair 5¾@6½c. Sheep, the run is fair; best 4¾@5¼c, and common to fair at 3½@4½c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,

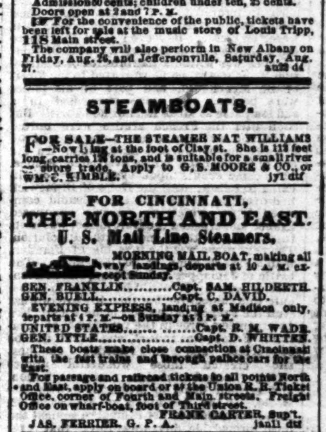
From 14th st., New York, opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR.

In Louisville, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, Aug. 22, 23, 24 & 25,

At corner East and Chestnut sts.,

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.



Most Perfect Circus Exhibition Ever Given.

Ladies and family parties are reminded that the daily matinees, commencing at 2 o'clock, will be equally attractive in all respects as the performances given at night, while, as the pavilion is usually less crowded, the probability of securing good seats will be much greater.

Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.

☞ For the convenience of the public, tickets have been left for sale at the music store of Louis Tripp, 118 Main street.

The company will also perform in New Albany on Friday, Aug. 26, and Jeffersonville, Saturday, Aug. 27. au21 d4

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 118 feet long, carries 150 tons, and is suitable for a small river trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

GEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, making only Madison only, departs at 5 P. M. on Sunday at 5 P. M.

UNITED STATES .... Capt. S. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Supt.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan1 dtf

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.
LEONIDAS .... MARATTA, Master,
Leaves for the above and all intermediate points on This Day, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet
For Evansville, Smithland, Paducah and Clarksville.
MOLLIE GRATZ .... JAMES PAUL, Master,
Will leave on This Day, the 25th, at 5 P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
WAUANITA .... REES, Master,
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 30th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
LEONIDAS .... MARATTA, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 25th inst., at 5 p. m.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE .... HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Paducah, Clarksville, and Nashville.
MOLLIE GRATZ .... JAMES PAUL, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, 25th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis.
CAMELIA .... MASON, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
R. E. LEE .... CANNON, Master,
Will leave as above from Cairo on Thursday, the 1st, and Memphis Saturday, the 3d, on arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
The elegant side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. MARYS .... ANDY ROBINSON, Master,
Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.
For Memphis, White and Black Rivers.
GLASGOW .... GEO. DICKINSON, Master
Will leave as above, going through direct, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE } Agents.

For Red River, Direct.

For Shreveport and Jefferson.
LIGHTEST .... JNO. T. BOOTS, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 27th, at 5 p. m., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2.
E. M. GARRETT, Master .... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't. apr29 dtf

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Paducah Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, au29 dtf No. 6 Fourth Street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Paducah Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, au29 dtf No. 6 Fourth Street.

ROBERT BIGGS,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c. au18 eoTu Th Sat 3m

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

87 & 89 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

fe25 d6m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—Will be offered for sale, upon favorable terms, [illegible] L. C. V. [illegible] wood [illegible] Louisville. au6 d6m

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE COUNTRY PLACE, containing 25 acres of good land, [illegible] [illegible] house of 6 rooms, barn, fine orchard, good well, &c. [illegible] BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 569 West Market st. au28 dtf

FOR SALE—SHELBY COUNTY FARM—[illegible] [illegible] miles from Shelbyville [illegible] dwelling house with [illegible] rooms, [illegible] barns, [illegible] [illegible] MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] [illegible] ISAACS & JULIAN, 116 West Jefferson st. jy25 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid Ohio river farm, situated [illegible] [illegible] Apply to [illegible] street, [illegible] jy5 dtf

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOGAN COUNTY FARM—[illegible] [illegible] on easy terms. [illegible] Orchard [illegible] tobacco barns and stable; good spring water, [illegible] [illegible] Terms [illegible] liberty to sow wheat this fall. For further particulars, apply to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. jy6 dtf

FOR SALE—123 ACRES OF LAND—On the turnpike from Smithfield to Shelbyville, [illegible] miles from Smithfield, in Shelby county, with brick house of 6 rooms, new barn, and other out-buildings, well watered. [illegible] Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 116 W. Jefferson street. au1 eodtf

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Trimble county, Ky., on the Ohio river, about 40 miles above the city, containing about 80 acres, one-half of which is well cleared [illegible]. Will sell cheap for cash, or will take a small cottage in [illegible] part payment. For particulars apply to H. LETCHER, [illegible] street, [illegible] Jackson and Chestnut.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated on the Shelbyville [illegible] [illegible] ville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ½ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 300 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 82 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass; the improvements consist of a good brick house of 7 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the Whitaker House. It is in a fine location, with plenty of water, all necessary out-buildings, good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms, apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine new residence, centrally located. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, No. 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. au24 dtf

FOR RENT—MY COTTAGE—On Chestnut street, second door above Jackson, north side. Possession given between 20th and 15th of September. For further particulars apply at the Eighteenth street Flour Mills. F. VAN SEGGERN. au23 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two first-class business houses, located on the south side of Market street, between First and Brook, suitable for any business. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. au21 d6

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A private family (of only four) would let one or two rooms to a first-class party desiring good board and a home. Persons wishing such accommodations can obtain them by addressing Mrs. O. H. M., Postoffice. References required. au17 dtf

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING—Corner Third and Green sts.—cellar and 7 rooms—ground floor—suitable for business purposes. Price $800 per annum. Apply to A. E. RICHARDS, 7 Court Place. au11 dtf

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue, lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Now occupied by Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Possession given immediately. R. S. VEECH.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, two doors from First st. For terms, inquire of DOBN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and River. jy13 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, 24½ feet front, 3 stories high, and built back 180 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,500. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

LOST.

LOST—FAN—On Sunday morning, a handsome white silk spangled fan with finely carved ivory handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 51 Main st., bet. Second and Third. au23 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main,

Regular Sale of Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, we will sell parlor sets, double lounges, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, marble center tables, chairs, extension tables, brussels and two-ply carpets, mattresses, cook stoves, &c.

AUCTION CARD.

BRANCH OF S. G. HENRY & CO.,

54 and 56 Seventh, between Main and Market.

FURNITURE AND GROCERIES AT AUCTION.

☞ Sale Days—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

WE have, at the solicitation of many friends, taken the large stores Nos. 54 and 56 Seventh street for the purpose of doing a strictly Commission Business in Furniture and Groceries. Consignments solicited. Money advanced and account of sales returned promptly. Out-door sales attended to. au16 dtf S. G. HENRY & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25, we will offer a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., comprising in part berlin cloths, cassimeres, shirts, jeans, table linens, linens, hose, drawers, merino shirts, shirts, [illegible] pants, coats, vests, woolen shirts, [illegible] [illegible] ladies' skirts, &c.; also job lots, small stock, &c.; also invoice ready-made clothing, all fresh and desirable; also men's and boys' hats. Terms cash. au24 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

TO MANUFACTURERS!

Valuable Snead-street Property!

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, August 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of Snead street, bet. Washington and Water, we will sell a lot 75 feet front by 90 feet deep to an alley. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes. au21 d4 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

For Sale.

I WILL, on the 19th day of September, 1870, in Lagrange, Ky., at the Court house door, offer, to the highest bidder, a farm, 1½ miles east of Lagrange, lying on the Short Line road, containing 213 acres of land, 140 cleared, balance in timber—dwelling-house and out-buildings—very good well in the yard and good spring on the place. Also a brick dwelling-house situated in Lagrange—7 rooms and halls, besides cook room and smoke-house. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. au2 d3* M. J. McMAHON.

A Fine Christian-county Farm for Sale.

FOR division among the heirs of Mrs. M. A. Munford, deceased, I will offer for sale, on the premises, Saturday, September 3, 1870, to the highest bidder, the well-known "Munford Farm," lying 12 miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky., containing 500 acres, 350 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The soil is of the best quality. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling of 8 rooms, good out-houses, an excellent ice-house, stables, cribs, &c., and 4 large tobacco barns, capable of housing 40,000 to 60,000 pounds of tobacco. There are 4 good cisterns and an abundance of stock water on the place, and also an excellent fish-pond, well stocked with game fish. Locality unsurpassed. I will sell the farm as a whole or divide to suit purchasers. Terms—One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, with lien on place. Title perfect. For further particulars, address M. H. BRONAUGH, au17 d10 Hopkinsville, Ky.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

H. G. Van Seggern against Isadore Grauman. } In Chancery, No. 32,381.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., with all improvements and appurtenances, situated on the north side of Green street, between Second and Third streets, fronting 27½ feet on Green street and extending back same width 105 feet, being the same conveyed by R. Fibleman to M. Grauman by deed recorded in the Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court, in deed book 138, page 213.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
E. P. STEPHENS, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

au24 d3

USE

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & [illegible]

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.),

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

v8 eodtf

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 196 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

au4 d3m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

☞ Advertisements in this column [illegible] Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, &c., will be inserted at reduced rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement [illegible] [illegible] than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—5,000 PERSONS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson [illegible] Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, hostlers, farm hands, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By an experienced salesman, in either a wholesale or retail business. [illegible] Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—10 GOOD BUSINESS MEN—To work on the City Directory. Apply at the office of the Kentucky Publishing Co., Central Museum building.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man with four years' experience in the drug business. Address "Drug Clerk," this office. au2 d3*

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 80 Main. au24 d3*

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—A gentleman of good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] Mrs. J. S. St. CLAIR, care of Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS—Two first-rate workmen for fine sewed, and pegged work; one to be foreman. Address J. [illegible] [illegible] Louisville, Ky. au24 d3*

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,500—For one or two years on improved property [illegible] [illegible] Address M. A. W., this office. au24 d3*

WANTED—EVERY LADY—In Louisville to try a bottle of Dr. WHITE'S ALABASTER [illegible]. If it does not please you, return to the person you purchased of and get your money back. au24 d3*

WANTED—TO KNOW—That Mme. Crescent is still living at 126 First street, between Market and Jefferson.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM—By single gentleman. Preference given to room with water-works attached. Address M. B., this office. au24 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman, thoroughly competent to teach English, [illegible] Mathematics, and French (conversationally as well as grammatically), desires an engagement as a private tutor or as teacher in a college or school. Excellent testimonials as to competency, &c., can be given. Address "Professor," Courier-Journal office. au24 d3*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SEAMSTRESS—A first-class family seamstress, one who understands cutting and fitting. Apply, through this office, to Mrs. G. T. L. au24 d3

WANTED—INFORMATION—Mr. Thomas A. Jones, living on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, left his residence Monday, August 22, at 7 A. M., stating to his wife before leaving that she might look for his return by 4 P. M., since which time he has not been seen or heard from. The following answers his description: 5 feet 10 inches in height; black hair and is slightly bald; long whiskers; mustache; dark complexion. Information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, RACHEL JONES. Address northeast corner Fourteenth and Market. au24 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A Virginia lady, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or seminary to teach young children. References exchanged. Address ALPHA, Clarksville, Tenn. au3 MoTh6*

WANTED—15 good freestone stone-cutters, on fine work. Work will be guaranteed until the 15th of December, and good wages paid. Apply to OWEN, McDONALD & CO., Louisville, Ky. au23 d3*

WANTED—INFORMATION OF JOHN GALAWAY, who was in the Episcopal Orphan Asylum at Louisville about 1852 with his brother Wm. Galaway. Address A. H. DEHRULER, Evansville, Ind. au19 d15*

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—Who can teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music on the piano. A Catholic preferred. References required. Address 334 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. W. HEFFERNAN. au21 d6*

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country. Girls directed to situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au19 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 per month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 55 N. Halsted st., Chicago. au16 d3

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au1 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing energetic and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are desirous to correspond with energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to represent. References required. Address E. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh25 dtf

10 GALLONS WHISKY for $1. Instructions 25c. Address BIRD, Port Deposit, Md. au22 d&w3w

BARKEEPER'S GUIDE to mix drinks. Send 10c to BIRD, Port Deposit, Md. au22 d&w3w

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & RUGBES, 22 High st., Louisville, Ky. my21 d&wtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SELECT STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 138 Fifth st. au24 d3*

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT—CHEAP—A two-story brick house, containing 10 rooms, with cellar, cistern, and all necessary conveniences; gas all through. Lot 30x200 to an alley, Located on the south side of Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Hancock. Will take unimproved city property in part pay. Apply to W. A. KLEISENDORFF, No. 3 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. au23 TuThSat3

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—One of the best-paying stands in this city. Address "Druggist," P. O. au24 ThSatTu3*

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT STORE—situated in the best business portion of the city, being No. 132 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green. Apply at the store. au24 d3*

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE—396 First street, between 10th and Seventh, contains 5 rooms, water and gas. Also, lot 25x100, southwest cor. Twenty-second and Jefferson sts. For terms, apply at 33 West Jefferson st. au16 d10*

FOR SALE—200x154 feet on s. e. cor. First and St. Catherine; 80x200 feet on seaside First st. bet. St. Catherine and St. Joseph; 40x200 feet on west side First, bet. St. Catherine and St. Joseph. Terms. First-street cars run daily to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main st. au24 d3*

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT—54 feet front by 96 deep, fronting on the south side of Portland avenue, between Fourth and Fifth cross streets—extends through to Lytle street, and is fenced in. Will be sold for the low sum of $20 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A two-story brick house and lot on the north side of First street, bet. Broadway and York. Good gas and kitchen gas, &c. Price $3,500—one-third cash. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—LOT—100 by 150 to a 20-foot alley, on west side of Preston street, between Weber and Jacob. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—40 by 180 to a 20-foot alley, on the east side of Preston street, bet. Cottage and Jacob. For terms apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—40 by 200 on Third street, near the intersection of Magazine. For terms apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—100 by 180 on Third, beyond the Shelby [illegible] avenue. Price [illegible] foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au1 dtf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING BUGGY—Little used and in good order; built by Parker, of New York—a first-class job, and the handsomest in this city. Apply at 143 Main street. au11 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, the dwelling and lot, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, No. 139½ north side Jefferson street, near Fifth. au24 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—150 by 150 feet of ground on Shelby street near Morgan street, in Merriwether's addition. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main street. jy6 dtf

FOR SALE—88x180 DEEP—Northwest corner of Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of Short Line Railroad connection with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $25 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street between Main and Water; lot 29⅓ by 77 deep. Price $6,500—one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house; lot 40 by 184 to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE—On Market street, bet. Second and Third. Also, one on Market street, bet. First and Second. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—25 by 180 to an alley, northeast corner First and Kentucky. Price $50 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 180 to an alley, on the east side of Third street, a short distance south of Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—29 by 180 to an alley, on the west side of Fourth street, near the corner of Lee. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT—On Breckinridge street, bet. Floyd and Preston; 105 by 200 to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 8 rooms, lot 30x180 feet. Also a lot 30x180 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Caldwell streets. Also a lot with a front of 69 feet on Eighteenth street, between Kentucky and Caldwell streets. Also a lot 60 by 150, with improvements, on the south side of Shelby street between Kentucky and Caldwell streets. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. je4 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Chestnut, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe23 dtf

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 3, containing 27 acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $18,000. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Good boarding on reasonable terms can be had at No. 34 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. Several neat and comfortable rooms for families or unfurnished, suitable for families of young gentlemen. References given and required. au5 eodtf

BOARDING—A large and delightful room, with board, to a private family, can be obtained on Fourth street. Apply at this office. Reference required. au23 d3*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson sts. Day boarders accommodated. fe4 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of CARR & HOCHE, bankrupts. Petition for final discharge filed Aug. 24, 1870. The creditors of said bankrupts are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. J. B. WARD, Register. R. M. MOBLY, Assignee. au25 Th3